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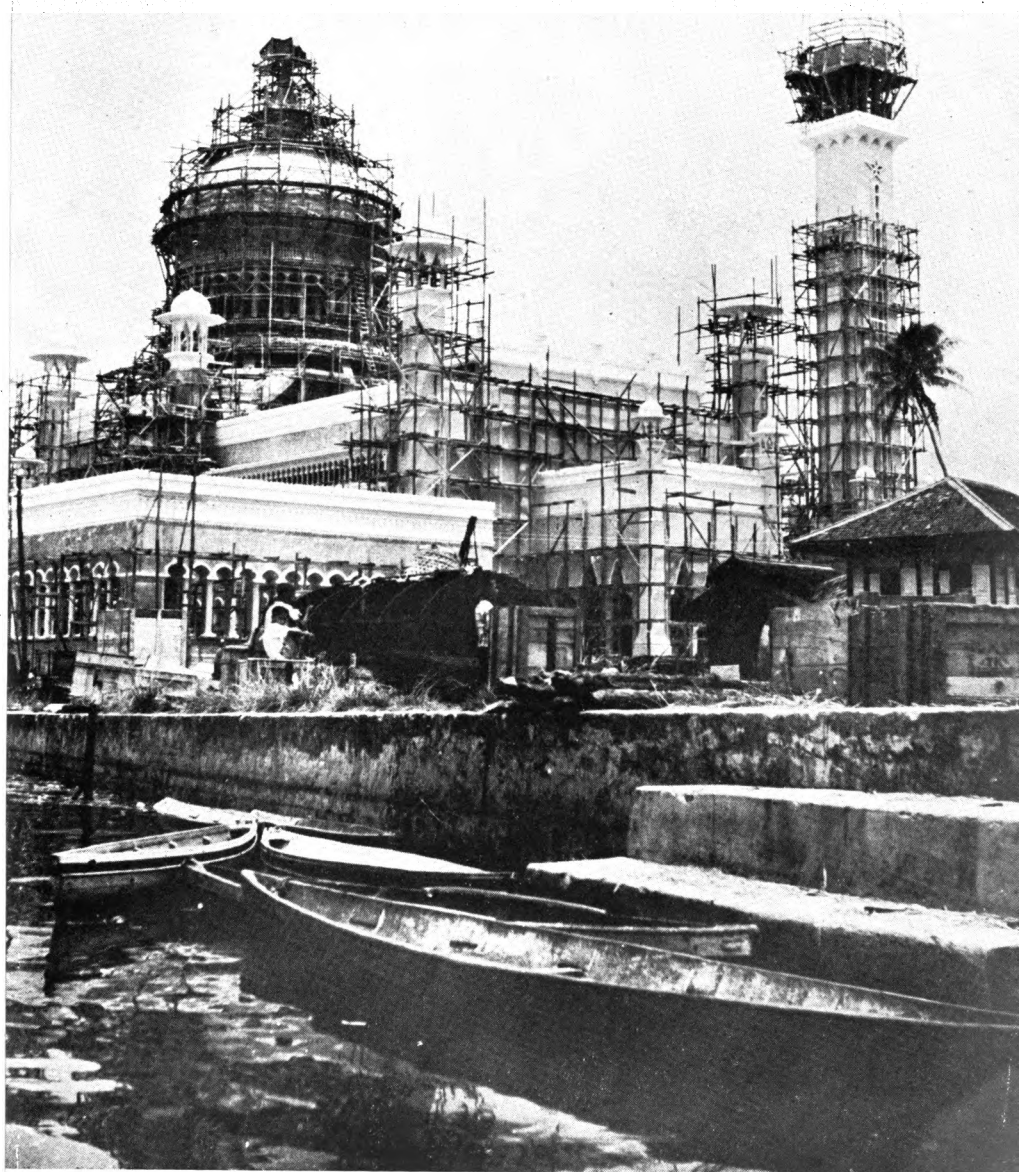
Brunei

1957

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Brunei Town Mosque under construction.

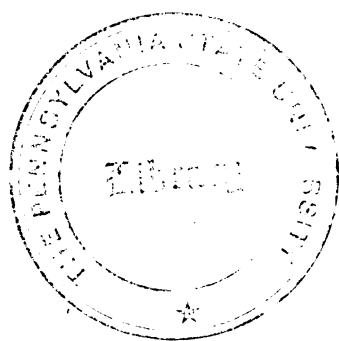
STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT
1957

Printed at the Government Printing Office,
Kuching, Sarawak.

W. J. Chater, Government Printer.

1958



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PART I

PART I

A. GENERAL REVIEW OF 1957

1957 was another year of prosperity and rapid development throughout the State.

This year should also be remembered as the year that political awareness amongst the Malayan Community first became most noticeable, and the desire for a voice in Government by the ordinary man in the kampong became apparent. This aspect is covered more fully under the Political Section of this Review.

Revenue for 1957 amounted to \$130,954,000, compared with \$118,057,000 for 1956 and \$104,104,000 for 1955.

The main reasons for this increase were due to Income Tax, royalties on Oil and interest on Government investments.

Total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year was \$29,926,000, which shows an increase of 20 per cent over 1956.

There was a considerable improvement in the staff position of this department with consequent improvement in supervision. Lack of competent officers on the accounting side was the cause of some overspending and consequent censure from the State Council.

Government has come under considerable criticism when any scheme has not been 100 per cent successful, even when this was mainly due to lack of sufficient and experienced technical staff. Previously technical departments have been prepared to undertake more than one could reasonably expect them to, believing that it was in the best interests of the State to get on with the job and meet their bridges when they came to them, but this point has not been appreciated. Due to this criticism, development has now got to slow down.

The Department of Education has so far received the greatest priority under the Development Plan. Consequently, education is now in full swing, with up-to-date schools, the best equipment and a good teaching staff. The demand for Secondary English education, however, still far exceeds the accommodation available. The majority of parents whose children have passed the examination at Primary Four, demand Secondary education in English, and Members of the State Council demand that they should have it.

1957 was the second year during which 50 per cent annual recurrent grants and considerable capital grants had been made to Chinese Schools. There can be no doubt but that the scheme has proved a great success. The staff in these schools now has some sort of security which they never had before, and the standard of teaching has improved. More important than this, the students passing from these schools have a much better sense of duty and citizenship than before. There is a lot of opposition to these Government grants from certain Nationalistic communities within the State, and it will be a sad day if this aid is later withdrawn.

1957 was the first year in which students from the Brunei Secondary Schools were able to sit for the Overseas Cambridge School Certificate and eight students sat for this examination.

The Forestry Department policy was continued as hitherto, this policy being to protect by reservation and to develop forests where their retention is essential for the conservation of soil and water resources necessary for agriculture, and otherwise to conserve the forests for the future. This policy is adopted because the finances of the State are such that, at present, it is unnecessary to develop the forests in order to make the Forestry Department a revenue producing department.

At present the State forests do not benefit to any great extent from the existing Public Works Department Road Planning, but it is hoped that when the present road development plan is completed, some attention can be paid to the construction of forest roads. The importance of this work was greatly stressed at the Seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in August at Adelaide, which our State Forestry Officer, Mr. B. E. Smythies, attended.

The Scheme for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind, which was introduced first in 1955, continued and was carried out successfully. During the year, 2,452 persons were in receipt of Old Age Pensions and sixty-three persons received Pensions for the Blind.

Progress on the Medical Department Building Plan lags sadly behind schedule. The building of the proposed large hospital at the Oilfields end of the State has again been delayed, due to doubt by the majority of the present members of State Council as to whether this is necessary.

Progress on the training programme is satisfactory, especially with regard to local officers being trained overseas. The local training schemes are always up against the difficulty of finding local boys and girls with sufficient education to enter the medical field, and with the reluctance of the Public Service Committee to allow recruitment from outside.

The Five Year Development Plan is reported on in some detail in another part of this review. It can, however, be said that progress has been satisfactory and, although mistakes have been made, there have also been many successes.

The labour situation throughout the year 1957 can be considered to have been satisfactory, although the actual output of work from local Brunei labour must be considered far from economical and has been the cause of many schemes exceeding their original estimated cost. In this connection, the Public Works Department is most affected as many of their schemes, such as road works, have for political reasons to be undertaken with local labour on daily pay.

In January, 1957, there was one incident which is worthy of mention. This took place in the Oilfields in Seria when 450 Hong Kong artisans employed by the Oil Company staged a strike. The cause of this strike was a brawl in the Seria Bazaar between the Hong Kong artisans and Brunei Malays. One of the Hong Kong artisans died as a result of injuries received during this minor rioting in the Bazaar. Prompt action by the Security Forces and by the Company brought the matter very quickly under control.

In the early part of 1957 Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited became the first Company to be incorporated under the new Brunei Companies Enactment. The books of account of the new Company were opened concurrently with the closing, to all intents and purposes, of the books of The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited.

The one well drilled on the Marine Platform at Ampa Patches, about 21 miles off the Brunei Coast showed no evidence of oil, but it did yield geological information which will be a useful aid in assessing the structures known to exist offshore. Dismantling of the platform was in progress at the end of the year. A mobile barge at present being built in England will in 1959 continue the off-shore drilling campaign, which follows the extensive marine geophysical surveys made between 1954 and 1956.

The situation as regards political development was such that very little advance was made with the introduction of the new Constitution during 1957. New ideas and new advisers to His Highness the Sultan caused a large number of amendments which had to be referred back to the Secretary of State, and at the end of the year there was still a number of important matters on which agreement had not yet been reached.

In June, 1957, Party Ra'ayat invited Mr. Raeburn, Q.C., to visit Brunei to advise them in the drawing up of the Memorandum which they wished to present to His Highness the Sultan. Mr. Raeburn remained in Brunei about three weeks and the Party Ra'ayat memorandum was presented to His Highness towards the end of July. In September, three delegates of the Party Ra'ayat proceeded to the United Kingdom and obtained an interview with the Secretary of State. They were received with the usual courtesy and matters were discussed, but in brief, they were told that any petition or memorandum to do with the political situation in Brunei must be submitted to His Highness the Sultan. His Highness would then, no doubt, comment and ask the Secretary of State for his advice. The fact that the delegates returned from London empty-handed and, after considerable expense to the Party funds, have probably lost this People's Party a considerable number of supporters.

In order to elect unofficial members of District Councils, in October everything was ready for a traditional form of elections to take place. A few days before these were due to take place, certain Members of the State Council raised objections to the elections and the Regents, who were acting for His Highness who was on holiday in the United Kingdom at the time, decided that the elections should be put off until His Highness's return. On his return to Brunei, His Highness decided that these elections should be put off indefinitely, and this was the position at the end of the year. Politically, this can be considered a most unfortunate incident as the Party Ra'ayat had decided to boycott the elections and, of course, gained much kudos when they were temporarily abandoned.

The Party Ra'ayat still continues to be politically active, but the President, Azahari, appears to have adopted a more moderate point of view, and if he got the chance would probably be prepared to compromise. Had this party supported the elections, and had these elections taken place, they would probably have got certain representations on District Councils and been able to air their views in the constitutional and proper manner. The fact that they did decide to boycott the elections would probably have done them more harm than good.

The following is a list of persons of importance who paid official visits to the State during the year:—

Sir Christopher Cox, Education Adviser to Secretary of State.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Foster Abell, K.C.M.G., The High Commissioner for Brunei.

General Sir Francis Festing, Commander-in-Chief of Far East Land Forces.

General R.G. Collingwood, G.O.C. Singapore District.

Mr. D. Greenhill, Counsellor at Commissioner General's Office, Singapore.

Colonel Pixton, United States Army Liaison Officer in Singapore.

Mr. J. H. Ellis, C.M.G., Secretary to High Commissioner for Brunei.

Sir Harry Wunderly, Commonwealth Adviser on T.B.

Rear-Admiral Kaye Edden, C.B., O.B.E.

Admiral Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
Commander-in-Chief Far East Station.

His Excellency Sir Roland Evelyn Turnbull, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of North Borneo.

Earl of Perth, Minister of State, and Lady Perth.

Mr. James Schnake, Assistant United States Attorney of the
Department of Justice.

The Honourable Sir E. H. Williams, Chief Justice.

Air Vice-Marshal A. A. Adams, C.B., D.F.C., Chief of
Staff F.E.A.F., and Mrs. Adams.

B. DEVELOPMENT

From the development angle 1957 was a year of steady working to plan, with a full establishment of special development staff and the resources in men stretched to their limit. Indeed it can be argued that resources in men were stretched beyond the limit in that insufficient professional supervisory staff is available to get optimum results.

In British Colonial territories it is normal for each professional engineer to have charge of from £60,000 to £120,000 worth of work per annum. The figure for Brunei State based on actual work done and audited accounts is just over £250,000. This figure more than anything else demonstrate the pressure of development work on the available staff, and it must be recorded that without long hours of overtime the work actually completed could not have been done.

The Development Programme 1953-58 provides for expenditure of \$100,000,000 over and above public works annually recurrent. In fact expenditure on the Development Programme and Public Works has run at \$21.8 million in 1955, \$21.8 million in 1956, and \$26.0 million in 1957. Actual Development expenditure has been:—

1953	\$ 1,006,100
1954	7,279,960
1955	14,265,555
1956	18,233,656
1957	18,944,436

Perhaps the three major advances of the year were the installation of automatic telephone exchanges at Kuala Belait and Brunei, the institution of a broadcasting service, and the opening of the new terminal building at the airport in the place of the grim kajang building so long known to travellers. This latter is dealt with more fully under the communication section.

The automatic telephones in Brunei and Kuala Belait have ended a long period of making-do on pre-war equipment and an ancient earth return system of wiring which passed its prime quite fifteen years ago. Great patience was required of all, both users and maintenance staff, and only determination on the part of the latter kept it going. Now all is changed and the State can cheerfully boast that its telephones are more modern than in many European cities.

Broadcasting was started in a temporary studio with a 2 K.W. transmitter situated in Brunei Town. Unfortunately the cover given by this transmitter is only adequate for Brunei Town and a few miles out. Nevertheless local staff have been given an opportunity to get down to the routine chores of broadcasting while the new broadcasting house and 20 K.W. transmitter are under construction at Tutong. While all are impatient of the delay there is little doubt that in retrospect the period of local trial will prove to have been invaluable. It has been tried, with very little error so far, and the prospects for the future are good.

The road system in the State has made great strides during the year: all concerned are now thoroughly familiar with their work and knowing what they are building to, can work more intelligently and faster. The training period is largely over: this was a period we are all too apt to forget, new engineers unused to tropical conditions, new machinery never before seen in the State, a new system of road building (soil-cement stabilisation) and on top of this the complete staff to train in the use of their machinery. Small wonder that things were sometimes slow to get going, and the public impatient to see results. But in 1957 they saw results, and the dream of a highway to the oilfields takes shape daily before their eyes, and a date in 1958 was given for its completion. Two major bridges in the Tutong River system are involved and these are in an advanced stage of construction—strictly on programme.

CHAPTER I

POPULATION

Registration of Births and Deaths:

THE registration of births and deaths is undertaken by the Medical Department. It is thought that the number of births registered represents a very large part of the total number of births occurring in the State each year, and the same is thought to be true of the number of deaths registered. The information regarding the causes of death as reported is however most unreliable as may be appreciated from the fact that out of the total of 1,138 deaths only 387 were certified by Medical Practitioners. Absolutely no reliance can be put upon the diagnosis of the cause of death in the remaining 741 cases since they were either not certified or certified by local village authorities with no medical knowledge. The only significant fact to be deduced from a comparison between the figures for 1956 and those for 1957 is that nearly three times as many deaths were certified by doctors in 1957 as in the previous year, which suggests that the Government and Brunei Shell Petroleum Company medical departments were dealing with a far greater proportion of the cases of serious illness than in previous years. The percentages of deaths certified by doctors in 1957 was 34 per cent compared with 15 per cent in 1956.

TABLE I

Certified by Medical Practitioner	387
Certified by Registering Officers after Death	204
Uncertified	547
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL	1,138
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TABLE II

DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, NATIONALITY

Death by Age Groups		Sex	Europeans	Eurasians	Chinese	Malays	Indians	Native Bornean Races other than Malay	Others	Total
Under 1 year	M		—	—	27	179	3	44	1	255
	F		—	—	21	150	3	24	—	198
1 year	M		—	—	12	90	—	26	—	128
	F		—	—	5	56	1	23	—	85
5 years	M		1	—	2	8	—	11	—	22
	F		—	—	2	13	—	6	—	21
10 years	M		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F		—	—	1	9	—	—	—	10
15 years	M		—	—	—	5	—	3	—	8
	F		—	—	1	12	—	3	—	16
20 years	M		—	—	—	10	—	3	—	13
	F		—	—	—	13	—	1	—	14
25 years	M		1	—	—	5	—	5	—	11
	F		—	1	—	13	1	3	—	17
30 years	M		—	—	2	13	—	3	—	18
	F		—	—	1	9	1	5	—	16
35 years	M		—	—	2	9	—	5	—	16
	F		—	—	—	12	—	3	—	15
40 years	M		—	—	2	7	1	4	—	14
	F		—	—	2	9	—	4	—	15
45 years	M		—	—	7	4	—	2	—	13
	F		—	—	2	6	—	4	—	12
50 years and over	M		—	—	26	69	4	25	—	124
	F		—	—	9	68	—	18	—	95
Total Death	M		2	—	82	399	8	131	1	624
	F		—	1	44	370	6	94	—	514
TOTAL			2	1	126	769	14	225	1	1,138

TABLE III

DEATH RATES (APPROXIMATE) FOR THE PERIOD 1954—1957

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total Death	766	878	904	1,138
Male	415	459	497	624
Female	351	419	407	514
Death Rate per Mille	13.1	13.9	13.7	15.4

It will be seen from the above tables that there was a large increase in the death rate in 1957 and that this high total number of deaths was primarily due to the very large number (475) of deaths amongst Malay children between the ages of 0-5 years. This is clearly related to the fact that the Malays are still the most reluctant community to make use of the constantly expanding Medical Service in the State.

There was also however a regrettable increase in the number of deaths amongst Chinese children under the age of five years, but it has not proved possible to determine why these figures for both communities should be so high. It is in circumstances such as these that the, at present inevitable, inaccuracy of the records of death are so much to be deplored. A revision of the method of reporting of births and deaths has been undertaken, and it is hoped that a newly instituted monthly review of the statistics supplied to the Registrar of Births and Deaths will enable areas where a high mortality is occurring to be detected and investigated rapidly in the future.

TABLE IV

BIRTH REGISTERED ACCORDING TO SEX AND NATIONALITY

Sex	Europeans	Eurasians	Chinese	Malays	Indians	Native Bornean Races other than Malay	Others	Total	Total both Male and Female
Male	17	12	554	740	66	314	22	1,725	
Female	23	8	478	749	43	267	27	1,595	
TOTAL	40	20	1,032	1,489	109	581	49	3,320	3,320

TABLE V

BIRTH RATES (APPROXIMATE) FOR THE PERIOD 1954—1957

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total Birth	3,332	3,600	4,076	3,320
Male	1,734	1,873	2,143	1,725
Female	1,598	1,727	1,933	1,595
Birth Rate per Mille	57.3	52.5	61.9	45.5

TABLE VI

INFANT MORTALITY RATE OVER THE PERIOD 1950—1957

1950	...	...	...	136.9	per 1,000
1951	...	...	...	80.9	„ „
1952	...	...	...	103.0	„ „
1953	...	...	...	113.3	„ „
1954	...	...	...	99.6	„ „
1955	...	...	...	102.5	„ „
1956	...	...	...	103.4	„ „
1957	...	...	...	136.7	„ „

Number of deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 related live-births.

TABLE VII

Total number of births registered in 1957	...	...	3,320
Number of births attended by Government midwives	...	...	1,518
Number of births attended by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company midwives	...	...	614
Number of births attended by unqualified native midwives	...	...	1,188
		—————	3,320

It will be seen that there was a marked decrease in the birth-rate during 1957, which is thought to be due to the considerable interest now shown in the State in family planning.

It has not been possible to account for the rise in the infant mortality rate, but it is hoped that the increase in the number of Health Sisters which took place towards the end of 1957 will result in a lowering of this figure again in 1958. The inaccuracy of the records of the cause of deaths makes it exceedingly difficult to account for changes in the reported annual figures.

It is of interest to compare the United Kingdom figures for 1956 with those of Brunei for 1957.

	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Brunei</i>
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Birth rate (live births per 1,000 of mid-year population)	16.1	49.1
Death rate (deaths per 1,000 of mid-year population)	11.7	16.9
Infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births)	24.0	136.7

It is clear that a great effort is required to give more care to the infant under the age of one year and to increase its chances of survival. It is equally clear from a glance at the birth rate that if efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate are successful the population of the State will increase even more rapidly than at present and this increase will be accompanied by various socio-economic problems.

The figures in tables III and V are based on an approximate mid-year population of 73,023 (the population as discovered by the census in 1947 was 40,670).

It was estimated that this figure had as the result of immigration and a birth rate, increased to 71,401 in 1956. Immigration during 1957 included 29,807 males and 12,317 females, whereas 29,625 males and 11,436 females left the State in that year, resulting in net increase of 1,063 persons by immigration.

Births during 1957 numbered 3,320 and deaths 1,138, so that the net gain in population for the year 1957 was 3,245 persons, making an estimated total of the State at the end of December 1957, of 74,646.

The population is distributed in three main groups, there being approximately 16,000 persons in the Brunei Municipal area, 26,000 in the urban areas of Seria and Kuala Belait which includes the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Oilfield, and the remainder being scattered through the rural areas of the State.

The land area of the State is 2,226 square miles, so that the density of pupulation is approximately 33.5 persons per square mile.

The racial distribution of these persons as indicated by the 1947 census is—

	<i>Per cent</i>
Malays (Brunei)	49
Kedayans	17
Dayaks	3.5
Muruts	0.5
Dusuns	7
Chinese	19
Indians	1.5
Europeans	1.5
Others	1

Migration:

Owing to the tremendous development of the Oilfield at Seria, worked by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company (formerly British Malayan Petroleum Company) and the large amount of major development work undertaken by the State Government in the last five years, it is probable that the racial distribution of the population as indicated by the above figures is no longer accurate. The demands of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and Government have been for labour and artisans, and these have largely been met by the temporary recruitment of Ibans from Sarawak and Chinese from Hong Kong in such large numbers as to invalidate the distribution figures given above.

TABLE VIII

STATISTICS OF MIGRATION

<i>Nationality (In Alphabetical Order)</i>	<i>Entering</i>		<i>Leaving</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
American	45	4	45	13
British (Indigenous)	1,414	529	1,416	536
British (Dayaks)	2,313	372	2,607	428
British (Malays)	7,997	4,137	7,957	3,735
British (Non Indigenous)	556	279	469	216
Burmese	51	32	41	24
Chinese (British)	3,742	1,958	3,760	1,868
Chinese (Aliens)	3,366	1,466	3,174	1,332
Chinese (British and Aliens)	7,314	2,699	7,408	2,562
Dutch	248	109	268	95
French	13	16	13	11
Indian and Pakistanis	1,525	265	1,370	230
Indonesian	120	25	104	21
Swiss	24	—	23	9
Others	1,079	426	970	355
GRAND TOTAL	29,807	12,317	29,625	11,435

The figures given above for immigration and emigration appear to be exceedingly high, but it has to be remembered that they include every movement of every individual into and out of the State for whatever length of time, so that the number is largely made up of persons coming from Sarawak or Labuan for half-a-day or a day's shopping.

CHAPTER II

OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

DURING the year there was little change in the overall picture of occupation in the State. At one end of the scale is the cultivation of small holding by the rural indigenous population engaged in self-sufficient pursuits such as agriculture, fishing or the harvesting of jungle produce. At the other is the oilfield of Seria, where employment and in many cases preliminary training, is available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisan trades incidental to an oil company and ancillary industries.

The extensive development programme of the State, the construction of roads and both public and private buildings continued within the localities of Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait. Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labour continued to be absorbed and the small sawmills, woodworking and furniture shops were fully employed.

A reasonable though lower price prevailed for rubber during the year and there was some interest in small holder production. The four larger estates, due to labour shortage, were again not able to increase their output as much as the price for the commodity may have justified. Market gardening in the western area of the State is still expanding in an endeavour to meet the area's demands for fresh vegetables.

Unemployment is not a problem. The demand for labour in the skilled grades outstrips supply and is in equilibrium with the supply of unskilled workers. The problem is more of meeting excess demand for skilled labour required by the activities of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and their contractors, the Public Works Department and their contractors, the State Development Plan, the four rubber estates and some small sawmills and woodworking industries working: though to a lesser extent than in the previous year as there was some easing in the

demand for construction workers. Outside these activities the population is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture. Excess demand for labour must therefore be met by recruitment from either Sarawak or North Borneo, and in the case of skilled and artisan workers, by importation from Hong Kong, Malaya and India.

A careful check is kept on the entry of such labour into the State. Such immigrant labour may only be engaged by reference to the Commissioner of Labour. All permits are for limited periods only and are granted to enable the completion of a specified task and where practicable, the training of a local worker in the same project.

In September two unemployment exchanges were opened in Brunei and Kuala Belait in order to keep abreast of any possible future unemployment. Although negligible at present it is necessary to gauge it properly and, by matching any job seekers with vacancies, keep it within the present negligible proportions.

With a slight decline in the 1957 output of crude oil, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited, had at the end of the year at Seria in its service some 1,345 (1,327 in 1956) European and Asian Staff and an Asian labour strength composed as follows:—

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chinese	245	874	1,119
Malays	541	954	1,495
Indians	65	425	490
Ibans	105	120	225
Javanese	19	31	50
Others	—	5	5
TOTAL	975	2,409	3,384

Wage Policy of the Oil Company:

The basic rates of pay of the Company's workers during the year ranged from the minimum of \$4.11 per day for unskilled to \$10.62 per diem for the highest skilled artisans. Out of 3,384 (4,145 the previous year) workers employed by the Company some eighty-nine only are on minimum rates.

Some additional 1,683 workers are employed by contractors operating on behalf of the Company within the oilfield area. The Company endeavours to safeguard the interests of such labour by inserting in the contract a clause binding the contractor to observe Brunei Legislation affecting the conditions of employment in the State. Constant scrutiny and inspection is undertaken both by the Company and the Commissioner of Labour to ensure that such legislation is observed.

Additional features of the Company's wage policy include a temporary cost of living allowance at the rate of 15 per cent of basic pay for married and 10 per cent for single workers, schemes of allowances for workmen working in areas where living accommodation, amenities, etc. are temporarily below the standard provided elsewhere. Other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such work as diving, work of an exceptionally dirty nature, standing by, etc.

Hours of work $43\frac{1}{2}$ per week, the working week consisting of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Shift workers do, however, work six shifts of eight hours per week; but these men are paid a bonus for the afternoon and night shift.

Fifty per cent extra is paid for all overtime worked. Employees receive annually fifteen to eighteen (depending on service) consecutive working days leave with pay, and, when absent from work through sickness, they receive full pay and cost of living allowance for the first four, and half pay plus high cost of living allowance for the next eight weeks; thereafter cases of long illness and hardship may be considered on their merits.

On retirement the Company pay an ex gratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and last rate of pay.

Of the welfare and amenities provided by the Company for its staff and workers the following are of interest:—

Health and Medical Services:

From its inception the Company has provided its own medical and health services. These have been open not only to employees, but also to their immediate dependants. The

Company operates a well equipped hospital at Kuala Belait with modern X-ray installations and full equipment for medical and surgical treatment and laboratory examinations. In addition to the hospital there are dispensaries and First Aid points throughout the oilfield to deal locally with staff and labour. These are coupled with an emergency medical and ambulance service which in conjunction with government facilities covers the oilfield and municipal areas and conveys patients rapidly to the Kuala Belait hospital. For maternal and child welfare the Company runs a pre-and-post-natal clinic.

A joint Company and Government campaign against malaria is maintained. All new arrivals are checked for malaria infection and active measures are taken to eliminate the mosquitoes by draining and spraying potential breeding grounds.

Clubs:

There are four clubs for Labour employees in the Seria oil-field, each run by a committee consisting of a President and organiser appointed by the Company and up to seven others elected by the club members themselves. Although the policy is one of non-interference the Company takes considerable interest in their activities, assisting whenever necessary.

Recreation and sports amongst its employees have always been strongly encouraged by the Company and the clubs have their facilities and equipment for football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley ball and other games.

For Staff there are two clubs offering similar facilities.

The Kuala Belait Recreation Club, the only club in the area with no Company affiliations, continues to enjoy support. Members, including Company and Government employees and members of the general public, with widely differing interests, have found it a most useful common meeting ground.

Cinema:

The oil Company operates a cinema of permanent construction at Seria. Shows are held daily and include British, American, Malay, Chinese and Indian films.

Transport:

The oil Company provides free transport for its workmen to and from work.

Joint Consultation:

An effective channel of communication exists between the Company and their workers. Labour representatives who are elected annually meet the management once a month and discuss terms of service, working conditions, grievances and other matters affecting mutual relations and understanding. These are composed of ten Malays, ten Chinese, five Indians and five Iban members, roughly in proportion to their labour strengths.

The Management Chairman is the Labour Officer. The industrial Relations Officer and other representatives attend from time to time to accord with the subject matter of the agenda, for example in any medical discussions a Medical Officer might attend.

The scope of the discussions are very wide and, excepting individual cases, may consider any question concerning working conditions in general and any proposal by the workers or by the Company in regard to the promotion of industrial relations, improved production and efficiency.

Examples of subjects discussed during the year were housing, provision of transport, increased shift rates, medical and health, provision of bus shelters, English evening classes, items of furniture, free uniforms, aircraft insurance, schooling and scholarships for children, grading of jobs, wages and allowances, leave and leave passages, housing redundancy and grievance procedures.

In this way an effective channel of communication exists between the Company and its workers with a view to promoting a good management-employee relationship, so essential to an organisation of this nature.

Housing:

The housing programme is now almost complete and virtually all labour and regional staff are now housed to a standard that compares favourably with any other employer in the world.

Safety:

Since 1950 the Company has made a great effort to improve safety precautions and to reduce its accident rate. A safety department under an experienced officer specially trained in safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operations. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and to indicate the type of campaign required to combat them e.g. whether by way of propaganda, mechanical safeguards, protective equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained co-operation. Its Departmental members and materials play a large part in promoting the interests of safety-first principles for the general public and schools through an independent organisation, the Belait District Road Safety Council. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

Education:

In addition to subsidising the non-Government schools attended by the children of its workers in Seria and Kuala Belait, the oil company runs a Technical Trade School at Seria. This provides a three-year apprentice course and gives practical training in fitting, turning, motor and diesel mechanics, welding and blacksmithing; on workshop practice, electricity, mathematics and machine drawing. During the first year the apprentices do a full school course equally divided between the classroom and the school workshops. In the second and third years 70 per cent of the time is spent in the Company's workshops and 30 per cent in the classroom.

Entry to the Trade Schools is still open to pupils from any school in British Borneo and qualified artisans are not required to continue employment with the Company.

To illustrate the growth of the Trade School the number of apprentices has increased from a figure of sixty-seven in 1952 to 168 for 1957. It is anticipated that there will be 190 in 1958.

In 1953 the Company and the Government negotiated a scheme whereby the Company would take twenty-five Brunei youths the following year and thereafter annually. This scheme is progressing and these youths are making progress.

The Company also grants a number of scholarships to the children of Labour and Regional Staff to enable them to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination. The recipient of these awards is in no way bound to enter Company employment on completion of the scholarship.

The Trade School buildings housing these apprentices consist of a number of blocks for the purpose of housing, feeding and instructing them on the lines of a modern English Public School.

General:

The following table shows the racial distributions of Labour employed by the main sources of occupation outside the oil company:—

<i>Race</i>	<i>Government (Public Works)</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Sawmills and Woodworking</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malays	1,829	308	95	951	3,183
Ibans	278	20	44	172	514
Chinese	133	31	168	1,662	1,994
Indians	11	4	1	74	90
Javanese	—	12	—	—	12
Others	39	9	—	—	48
	<hr/> 2,290 <hr/>	<hr/> 384 <hr/>	<hr/> 308 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,859 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,841 <hr/>

The Labour Commissioner for Brunei, is also the Labour Commissioner for Sarawak and is normally stationed in the oil-fields at Kuala Belait. All assistant Residents are Deputy Commissioners of Labour and are responsible within their Districts for enforcing legislation and for the periodical inspection of places of employment.

An up-to-date Labour Ordinance embodying the principles of the International Labour Conventions exists. Enacted in 1954, it gives workers protection in such matters as hours of work,

health conditions, the age of admission to employment, medical treatment, provision of written contracts of employment, notice pay and conditions of extra-territorial recruitment. A new up-to-date Workmen's Compensation Law was passed during the year.

The cost of living was stable during 1957 and tended to decline. Taking 1952 as 100 the average cost of living throughout the year was 94.45. This compares with 97.00 for the previous year. The limits of monthly oscillation were between the figures of 89.74 and 98.06. These figures are based on the cost of representative items in the requirements of an average family.

At the beginning of the year there was one significant strike of Hong Kong Chinese artisans employed by the oil company: they ceased work on 3rd January after one of their number died in hospital following a brawl with Brunei Malays in Seria bazaar. The strike was not an industrial one as the men had no dispute with their employers. Confronted with the employers' demand to return to work the 378 Hong Kong artisans staged a mass resignation. Ultimately about half withdrew their resignation and 179 were sent back to Hong Kong.

With the exception of this strike Brunei State was free from Labour unrest during 1957. Minor cases of wage disagreements were settled without difficulty by either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Labour. Industrial disputes are rare. Demand for labour is in excess of supply and wages are generally high.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Revenue and Expenditure:

REVENUE for the year 1957 totalled \$130,954,281 and details of the main collections are given below, together with the comparative figures for 1955 and 1956:—

	1957	1956	1955
	\$	\$	\$
Customs	4,415,896	4,328,187	4,022,383
Income Tax	57,461,707	54,360,279	49,996,363
Licences and Taxes	545,430	411,741	207,173
Fees of Court, etc.	1,000,276	492,778	431,720
Departmental Service	497,523	—	—
Land	60,899	—	—
Marine	223,023	—	—
Electrical	711,080	523,730	380,398
Telecommunications and Post	537,787	493,825	425,476
Revenue from Government			
Property	45,037,542	39,764,716	31,895,951
Interest Currency, etc.	18,504,266	14,942,465	12,609,697
Land Sales	11,188	22,248	349,461
Loan Repayments	726,717	—	—
Supplies	1,220,947	1,918,644	3,232,462
Miscellaneous	—	778,391	553,259
	<u>130,954,281</u>	<u>118,037,004</u>	<u>104,104,343</u>

Expenditure for the year 1957, on Part I Heads, amounted to \$39,401,515, and details of that expenditure are given hereunder. Comparative figures for 1955 and 1956 are also shown.

	1957	1956	1955
	\$	\$	\$
1. His Highness the Sultan	346,266	337,605	300,933
2. Ministers	85,601	84,097	63,978
3. Administration	1,033,010	808,649	868,068
4. Agriculture	675,378	589,852	566,679
5. Audit	53,735	41,482	36,140
6. Civil Aviation	94,100	35,829	52,331
7. Customs (a)	367,945	295,107	—
8. Education	2,918,451	1,824,675	1,179,511
9. Electrical	831,256	653,584	721,937
10. Forests	168,949	129,921	106,456
11. Information Service	158,948	118,420	110,276
12. Judicial	88,612	48,310	37,767
13. Labour	37,559	23,441	30,317
14. Legal	63,948	43,689	30,074
15. Marine	720,942	800,479	995,606
16. Medical and Health	2,042,499	1,891,498	1,690,065
17. Miscellaneous Services	4,367,681	3,079,682	5,037,002
18. Municipal	912,055	690,879	584,311
19. Pensions and Gratuities	264,358	180,814	174,701
20. Police	2,325,125	1,637,663	1,042,003
21. Postal Services	337,845	301,486	253,276
22. Prisons	50,573	48,440	39,525
23. Public Works Department	2,136,479	1,693,238	490,042
24. Public Works Recurrent	6,203,735	2,848,555	1,519,182
25. Public Works Non- Recurrent	8,835,220	6,698,132	7,599,705
26. Religious Affairs, State Customs and Welfare	298,116	227,665	135,456
27. State Pensions and National Registration	635,768	646,720	4,113

	1957	1956	1955
	\$	\$	\$
28. State Stores and Supplies	1,500,060	1,984,546	3,608,330
29. Survey	725,036	845,259	504,187
30. Telecommunications	925,531	886,342	866,631
31. Treasury	196,734	161,338	120,151
	<u>39,401,515</u>	<u>29,657,397</u>	<u>28,768,753</u>

(a) Included with Marine Department in 1955.

The 1957 Revenue exceeded Part I Expenditure by \$91,552,766. A comparative table for the years 1955 to 1957 is given below:—

	1957	1956	1955
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	130,954,281	118,037,004	104,104,343
Expenditure	<u>39,401,515</u>	<u>29,657,397</u>	<u>28,768,753</u>
Surplus for year	<u>91,552,766</u>	<u>88,379,607</u>	<u>75,335,590</u>

Development Expenditure:

Development expenditure in 1957 totalled \$18,944,436 which was about the same as the expenditure for the previous year. Total Development Expenditure to 31st December, 1957 was \$59,729,707 made up as follows:—

	\$
1953	1,006,100
1954	7,279,959
1955	14,265,556
1956	18,233,656
1957	18,944,436
	<u>59,729,707</u>

The sum of \$40,270,293 thus remained in the Development Fund at the end of 1957 out of a total allocation of \$100,000,000. Detailed expenditure on Development Schemes in 1957 is as under:—

	\$
40. Geological Survey	40,358
41. Soil and Land Utilisation Surveys	732
42. Industrial Surveys	9,417
43. Town Planning	407
44. Land Settlement	27,031
45. Waterways	—
50. Rubber Development	146,395
51. Wet Padi Irrigation	578,413
52. Mechanical Cultivation of Padi	120,522
53. Veterinary Clinic	—
54. Electricity—Brunei	141,512
55. Electricity—Kuala Belait	59,857
56A. Electricity—Tutong, etc.	21,889
57. Water Supplies—Rural Areas	165,354
58. Water Supplies—Brunei Town	74,999
59. Gas Supplies	49,446
60. Road Programme	10,871,971
61. Bridle Paths	55,951
62. Brunei Airport	472,241
63. Kuala Belait Wharf	5,981
64. Brunei Port	194,016
65. River clearing	332,271
66. Land Reclamation	1,066,005
68. Training of Silversmiths	3,052
69. Assistance to Fishermen	5,418
70. New Brunei Hospital	100,012
71. Kuala Belait Hospital	251,285
73. Bangar Hospital	56
74. Rural Health Centres	11,698
75. Field Campaigns	16,943
80. Education—Trades Training	209,613

81. Training of Teachers from Malaya	57,500
82. Building Grants	40,000
83. Brunei Secondary Schools (Boys)	511,901
84. Brunei Secondary School (Girls)	450,765
85. Seria Secondary School (Mixed)	454,212
86. S.M.J.A. Girls' School	84,331
87. Seria Malay School	176,557
88. Kuala Belait Malay School	90,832
90A. Kampong Ayer Malay School (Boys)	846
90B. Kampong Ayer Malay School (Girls)	29
91. Primary Schools	723,078
93. Broadcasting	567,044
94. Housing	59,493
95. Re-settlement Schemes	12,561
97. Sewerage Schemes	95,147
100. Administration	70,321
101. Public Works Compound	256,371
103. Workshops and Mobile Maintenance	36,697
104. Quarters and Rest House	233,906
	<hr/>
	\$18,944,436
	<hr/>

Financial Statement:

Details of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1957, were:—

<i>Assets</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>
	\$	\$
Investments—General Reserve Fund	274,985,838	222,449,809
Investments—General Revenue	213,069,974	199,536,276
Cash in Treasury and Banks	2,797,084	1,105,585
Sundry debtors	2,106,366	1,127,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	492,959,262	424,219,546
	<hr/>	<hr/>

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>
	\$	\$
General Reserve Fund	274,985,838	222,449,809
General Revenue Balances	175,849,570	141,102,370
Development Fund	40,270,293	59,214,729
Sundry Creditors	1,853,561	1,452,638
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	492,959,262	424,219,546
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A sum of \$56,494,253.74 was transferred from General Revenue Balances to General Reserve Fund in 1957.

Public Debt:

There is no public debt.

Customs and Excise:

Import duties are levied on importations, the principal items being intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and motor cars, and export duties are levied upon certain products including rubber, copra, sago and livestock. The total import duty collected in 1957 was \$4,281,912 and the export duties totalled \$107,694.

Excise duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured for sale in Brunei. The total excise duties collected in 1957 was \$26,288.

Stamp Duties and Other Taxes:

Stamp duties are levied in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment.

Estate duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment upon all estates the value of which exceeds \$1,000 and the rates are as follows:—

Where the principal value of the estate—

exceeds \$	1,000	and does not exceed \$	5,000—	1%
exceeds	5,000	and does not exceed	10,000—	2%
exceeds	10,000	and does not exceed	25,000—	3%
exceeds	25,000	and does not exceed	50,000—	4%
exceeds	50,000	and does not exceed	100,000—	5%
exceeds	100,000	and does not exceed	150,000—	6%
exceeds	150,000	and does not exceed	200,000—	7%
exceeds	200,000	and does not exceed	300,000—	8%
exceeds	300,000	and does not exceed	400,000—	9%
exceeds	400,000	and does not exceed	500,000—	10%
exceeds	500,000	and does not exceed	750,000—	11%
exceeds	750,000	and does not exceed	1,000,000—	12%
exceeds	1,000,000	and does not exceed	1,250,000—	13%
exceeds	1,250,000	and does not exceed	1,500,000—	14%
exceeds	1,500,000	and does not exceed	2,000,000—	15%
exceeds	2,000,000	and does not exceed	3,000,000—	16%
exceeds	3,000,000	and does not exceed	5,000,000—	17%
exceeds	5,000,000	and does not exceed	7,000,000—	18%
exceeds	7,000,000	and does not exceed	10,000,000—	19%
exceeds	10,000,000	...	...	—20%

Income Tax:

Income tax is charged, levied and collected under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949, but at present only in respect of the incomes of registered limited companies. On every dollar of the chargeable incomes of such companies income tax is levied at the rate of 30 per cent. There are reliefs in respect of tax paid in some other Commonwealth countries.

CHAPTER IV

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency:

BRUNEI State is a member of the Board of Commissioners at Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, being a party to the Malayan British Borneo Currency Agreement. Only notes and coin issued by that Board are legal tender in Brunei and the dollar is valued at sterling 2/4d. On 31st December, 1957 the amount of currency in circulation was approximately \$61,800,000 and the average circulation for the year was \$57,470,000.

The State comes within the sterling area, and foreign exchange control is exercised. The control is governed by the Foreign Exchange Control Enactment which came into force on 1st January, 1957. This enactment replaced older legislation, but no new restrictions were introduced.

Banking:

The only banking facilities in 1957 continued to be provided by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation through its Brunei Town and Kuala Belait branches. Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956, operative with effect from 1st January, 1957.

A Savings Bank is also operated by the Corporation and deposits therein amounted to \$4,500,000 on 31st December, 1957.

Post Office Savings Bank:

The interest payable on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was raised from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent with effect from 1st July, 1957. On the 31st December, 1957 the number of depositors in the Bank was 1,982, an increase of twenty-one on the number at the end of 1956. Deposits amounted to \$619,540.

The figures of deposits in the Savings Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1957 are given in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits</i>
31.12.51	928	\$265,605
31.12.52	1,162	374,122
31.12.53	1,399	521,378
31.12.54	1,665	608,589
31.12.55	1,872	670,633
31.12.56	1,961	600,165
31.12.57	1,982	619,540

CHAPTER V

COMMERCE

TRADE and Commerce in Brunei is conducted by an increasing number of agency houses and Chinese merchants. The most important of the agency houses are the leading European firms, who import direct either from the United Kingdom, Australia or other sources, proprietary articles, for which they are the sole distributors. The number of Chinese merchants holding important agencies however, is on the increase, although the majority prefer to deal in the wholesale and retail distribution of goods purchased in Singapore from merchants with whom they have long established connections.

The Chinese merchants are responsible for the purchase of local produce, and they provide the up-river population with sundry goods in exchange.

The whole of the import and export trade is carried on in the two ports of the State i.e. Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and it is at these two towns that the principal firms have established their business houses.

External Trade:

The value of the external trade of the State for the year 1957 was \$447,448,175 compared with \$444,375,194 in 1956 an increase of \$3,072,981.

The trade figures are made up as follows:—

	1957	1956	1955
Total value of exports	\$339,984,633	\$330,291,877	\$303,418,823
Total value of imports	\$107,463,542	\$114,083,317	\$ 93,384,093
Favourable Trade Balance	<u>\$232,521,091</u>	<u>\$216,208,560</u>	<u>\$210,034,730</u>

Exports:

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1957 was approximately \$339,984,633, made up as follows:—

	1957	1956	1955
Crude Oil	\$313,737,265	\$309,308,981	\$286,920,405
Rubber (Plantation)	2,180,496	3,877,662	3,569,958
Firewood (Mangrove)	20,665	70,890	104,340
Jelutong Rubber	243,359	308,411	360,664
Natural Gas	636,132	694,780	654,364
Hides and Skins	20,490	—	—
Pepper	67,552	—	—
†Sundries (including re-export)	23,088,674	16,031,153	11,809,092
	<u>\$339,994,633</u>	<u>\$330,291,877</u>	<u>\$303,418,823</u>

†Includes re-exports of cinematograph films \$18,975,565
Mutilated Currency Notes 63,300

Imports:

The declined value of imports for 1957 was \$107,463,542 made up as follows:—

	1957	1956	1955
Food	\$13,784,820	\$16,220,491	\$17,993,823
Beverages and Tobacco	4,442,937	4,350,895	3,830,632
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3,507,348	2,508,951	2,975,220
Textiles and Wearing Apparel	2,870,724	3,460,870	2,896,732
Chemicals and Drugs	704,010	2,357,381	2,481,578
Machinery and Transport Equipment	24,539,383	25,287,911	21,753,059
Building Materials	19,369,088	21,636,942	14,899,034
Exposed Cinematograph Films	16,691,830	13,100,250	14,843,650
Manufactured Articles and Sundries	21,553,402	25,159,626	11,710,365
	<u>\$107,463,542</u>	<u>\$114,083,317</u>	<u>\$93,384,093</u>

Cargo Tonnage:

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1957 was as follows:—

	1957		1956	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
Brunei Town	66,667	8,813	63,484	14,962
Kuala Belait	92,176	28,435	101,719	34,159
	<u>158,843</u>	<u>37,248</u>	<u>165,203</u>	<u>49,121</u>

Customs Revenue:

The total Customs revenue for 1957 amounted to \$4,413,915.24.

	1957	1956	1955
Export Duties	\$ 107,697.73	\$ 135,168.09	\$ 178,179.75
Import Duties	\$4,306,217.51	\$4,165,162.10	\$3,826,125.61
	<u>\$4,413,915.24</u>	<u>\$4,300,330.19</u>	<u>\$4,004,305.36</u>

The decrease in revenue from export duties was occasioned by the decrease in the value and amount of plantation rubber exported during the year, after deducting the value and amount of plantation rubber exported by Government estates.

Tariff:

The following alterations were made to the Customs tariff during 1957:—

Import duties were revoked on kerosene oil, and the duty on petrol decreased by 10 cents per gallon. The 5 per cent preferential rate of duty on Earthmoving Equipment was removed, and the general tariff reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

Legislation:

The following were the principal changes during 1957:—

- 20.3.57 Notification No. 92/1957 Customs (Government Wharf Dues) Regulations 1957.
- 26.11.57 Notification No. 323/1957 Customs (Forms) Regulations 1957.

Excise:

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of three distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5/- per gallon, and duty collected in 1957 amounted to \$26,288 as compared with \$27,827 for 1956.

Trade Correspondence:

The Controller of Customs and Excise is designated as the United Kingdom Trades Correspondent for the State of Brunei. Numerous enquiries were received during the year from various business firms in other parts of the world, and appropriate action was taken accordingly.

Premises:

The new offices and godowns constructed at Brunei Town were put into use during the latter part of the year, and cargo handling equipment brought into operation. This is gradually resulting in cargo being handled and sorted more efficiently, enabling proper examination of imports, an operation which is most essential in view of the fact that a large proportion of goods for the bazaar trade are packed in Singapore or Hong Kong and single cases frequently contain both dutiable and non-dutiable articles.

The Straits Steamship Company have three vessels operating on a full time run from Malaya and Borneo ports to Brunei. The increase in the number of vessels called at Brunei considerable; during the year approximately forty-five vessels called at Brunei from Hong Kong with general cargo, granite and cement.

Staff:

The Department is considerably handicapped by lack of experienced and educated outdoor staff, and it continues difficult to obtain staff of the desired educational standard.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of the Controller, one Superintendent, one Chief Supervisor, two Supervisors, eleven Clerks Grade B, four Clerks Grade A, forty-seven Customs Officers plus three female Searchers.

The Superintendent left Brunei for the United Kingdom during November to undergo a course of instruction under the auspices of H.M. Inspector-General of Waterguard.

CHAPTER VI

(a) LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

(i) *Utilization of agricultural land*

ANY native of Brunei may acquire land in perpetuity. Non-natives may also acquire land with the approval of the State Council but such approval is usually granted for lease of a shorter term.

The method of application for State land must be made in writing on a prescribed form and be accompanied by a deposit of \$5.00. The application shall be addressed to the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue of the District in which the land is situated, and must give an address and be signed in full by the applicant. On receipt of the application it is the duty of the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue to ascertain the accuracy of its details and if any doubts exist he will return the application asking for further details. Normal applications will be referred to the Agricultural Department with a view to getting information as to the suitability of the land or otherwise for the cultivation of the crops specified, and also to the Forest Department in case there are any valuable trees on the land. When an application is approved for land to be held under a title, the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue calls upon the applicant to pay the premium, land rent, registration and other fees. The application is then sent to the Survey Department for final survey.

In recent years the value of agricultural land, particularly near the larger towns, has been considerably enhanced. This has led to villagers desiring to take out a title to their land for all purposes. Since the war the tendency has been increasingly towards the break-up of the old compact "*Kampong*" and many villagers are acquiring a small holding of three to four acres for both residential and agricultural purposes. This applies more particularly to the Kedayan element of the community. The result has been a very marked increase in the number of applications received annually.

A further complication in this work has been that in past years many villagers have planted slow growing fruit trees indiscriminately over the country-side. They are now seeking to take up, under permanent title ancestral fruit groves, thus entailing considerable difficulty in the practical work of survey.

District Officers and others are giving considerable encouragement to villagers to take out title for an agricultural lot. Notwithstanding this, it continues to be the policy of Government to set aside an area near each '*Kampong*' for buffalo grazing. This is scheduled as a reserve and, whereas no grant to the '*Kampong*' is issued, it is not subject to alienation to others. This is the most economic means of ensuring the maximum use of grazing land and also that interference by those animals with crops is reduced to a minimum.

With the advent of the bicycle to practically every home, the tendency has been to develop land along existing roads and tracks and to obtain title to that land. Away from the towns there are still very large reserves of excellent agricultural land awaiting development. New roads are being constructed to open up such areas. In other areas Government is carrying out large re-settlement schemes.

(ii) *Land and Water Conservation and Utilization*

By a notification issued in 1951, road and river reserves have been instituted on all roads and all major rivers within the State. New grants of land in 1955 were not allowed to encroach upon these reserves but in regard to titles hitherto issued it has been necessary for Government to pay compensation before taking over land required for road expansion and river clearing. Under the Forest Enactment it is illegal for any person to fell primary forest for the purpose of agriculture without first obtaining permission from the State Forest Officer and District Officer. Such permission is normally withheld unless the applicant can show that there is no vacant and suitable land available.

(iii) *Land Ownership*

Government policy in regard to agricultural land has been detailed above. For the purpose of such alienation agricultural land may be divided into three classes as follows:—

Laying pipelines
to Marine oil well.



- (a) Small holdings not exceeding 10 acres in area
- (b) Medium holdings not exceeding 100 acres in area, and
- (c) large holdings exceeding 100 acres in area.

For padi and rumbia there is no premium but a rent of 40 cents per acre per annum is payable after five years. Terms for medium holders vary slightly.

Rubber, fruit trees or any form of cultivation except Padi or Rumbia:

Premium—

(a) with road frontage per acre	...	...	\$2.00
(b) without road frontage per acre	...	...	\$1.00
Rent per acre per annum	...	...	\$1.00

Padi:

Premium—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rent for first five years	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rent thereafter per acre per annum	...	...	...	...	...	\$0.40

Rumbia:

Premium—	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rent per acre per annum	...	...	...	...	...	\$0.40

Rubber:

Premium—

(a) with road frontage per acre	...	...	\$2.00
(b) without road frontage per acre	...	...	\$1.00
Rent for the first six years per acre per annum	...	...	\$0.50
Rent thereafter per acre per annum	...	...	\$2.50

Coconuts and any other form of cultivation:

Premium—

(a) with road frontage per acre	...	...	\$1.00
(b) with road frontage per acre	...	...	\$0.50
Rent for the first six years per acre per annum	...	...	\$0.50
Rent thereafter per acre per annum	...	...	\$1.00

The terms for large holdings are as follows:—

Rubber:

Premium—\$2, \$3 or \$4 per acre according to situation and quality of land.

Rent—same as for medium holdings.

In regard to land within a Municipal Area, or to land outside a Municipal Area required for other purposes than agriculture, there is no definite scale of fees payable. The terms of leases vary widely depending upon the purpose for which the land is required. Thus, the new permanent shop houses are rented on a ninety-nine years lease, but land required near Brunei Town by contractors on Development Scheme work is proposed on a five years lease only. Premium and rent likewise vary considerably depending on the nature of the land, its use and the length of time for which it is to be leased. In addition to the methods of alienation described above there is also the Temporary Occupation Licence which is available to any person whether native or non-native on payment of \$1 per acre per annum. This licence is not renewable and is subject to cancellation at the end of the year and it prescribes therefor that no permanent crops may be planted or permanent buildings erected on the land. This form of licence is most frequently issued to a person who has made application for a permanent grant but who may have to wait a considerable time before the final issue of that grant. Such applications are not normally rejected and a Temporary Occupation Licence enables the would-be applicant to make immediately a start in the development of the land. Finally it should be noted that no Grant or Title is issued to any person living in the Malay traditional style over water. His right to remain there is vested only in native custom.

(b) AGRICULTURE

WEATHER

Rainfall in the State of Brunei was well distributed throughout the year with no marked dry or long rainy season. During the months of January, May, June, September, October and December heavier rainfall was experienced. The average monthly rainfall varied from 3.95 to 14.87 inches. Appendix "D" shows records and comparisons for the various stations in the State.

MAJOR CROPS

Rubber (Hevea brasiliensis Linn.):

Rubber, the major export crop of the State, amounted to 1,152.13 tons which is lower than that of last year which was 1,442 tons. The price of rubber sheets declined from January to December. In January the price was \$152.33 per *picul* (133½ lbs.), it declined abruptly in February to \$114.15 and rose a little from March to August. From September to December the price went down to \$106.66. The lowest price was reported in November, \$98.82 per *picul*. Production follows the rise and fall of prices.

The total acreage under rubber is 34,124 acres which is an increase of 549 acres over the previous year. The small holders were encouraged by the Rubber Development Scheme to plant budded stumps and clonal seedlings by subsidizing new planting at \$300 per acre and \$500 per acre for replanting, but in each case deductions were made for cost of planting materials and fertilisers. Subsidies are paid during the first three years after planting, subject to a satisfactory stand of rubber having been established and maintained to the satisfaction of the State Agricultural Officer.

TABLE 1

RUBBER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MATERIALS ISSUED 1957

District	Tree Killer 2-4-5-T	Fertiliser C.I.R.P. "M"	Budded Stumps	Clonal Stumps	Weed Killer Dow Pon
Brunei		100 bags	28,285	55,653	13 lbs.
Kuala Belait	8 Gallons	4 "	400	3,715	
Temburong		31 "	8,372	5,565	46 lbs.
Tutong		22 "	2,045	5,167	

C.I.R.P. = Christmas Island Rock Phosphate.

R.R.I. Mixture "M" = Complete fertiliser 9.9:16.9:3.6.

C.I.R.P. = 80 lbs. "M" = 56 lbs. per bag.

Padi (Oryza sativa):

Padi is the staple food of the people in the State of Brunei, and improvement of methods of cultivation is the main object of the development plan.

Wet padi areas are located in valleys and alluvial plains in all parts of the State but the most widespread area is in Kilanas.

Dry padi cultivation is carried out in patches on undulating land in the form of shifting cultivation. The places where extensive padi cultivation is carried out are on the hills of Jerudong, Tutong, Kuala Belait and Temburong Districts. The land is left fallow for seven years before it is cleared for replanting. Felling and burning secondary jungles starts in the early part of the dry season and planting begins as soon as there is rain. Annual production depends upon the rainfall during the emergence and ripening stage of the padi.

Padi Season 1956/57:

Wet Padi: The area under wet padi was less by 164 acres but the yield showed an increase of 43,369 *gantangs* (25 *gantangs* = a *picul*) over the previous season. Less rat damage was largely responsible for the increase in yield this year. The total area planted was 3,496 acres.

Dry Padi: Dry padi cultivation tends to increase in favourable areas. There has been an increase in area planted of 739.5 acres as well as an increase of 10,295 *gantangs* in yield.

TABLE 2

THE ACREAGE YIELD IN GANTANGS OF WET AND DRY PADI
IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1956/1957 AS COMPARED
WITH THE PADI SEASON 1955/56 AND 1954/55

DISTRICT	WET		DRY		TOTAL	
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Gantang</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Gantang</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Gantang</i>
Brunei and Muara	1,578	531,804	1,567	180,315	3,154	712,119
Tutong	946	94,500	960½	107,900	1,906½	202,400
Kuala Belait	561	143,870	300	25,900	861	169,770
Temburong	411	70,310	427	132,720	838	203,030
Total 1956/57	3,496	840,484	3,254½	446,835	6,759½	1,287,319
1955/56	3,665	798,115	2,515	436,540	6,180	1,233,655
1954/55	4,578	1,805,080	2,211	346,011	6,789	2,151,091
	- 169	+ 42,369	+ 739½	+ 10,295	+ 579½	+ 53,664

Padi Season 1957/58:

Delayed construction of the Mulaut River dam and the digging irrigation and drainage canals affected the area planted. Still more padi fields remained uncultivated because of shortage of labour. The area cultivated under wet padi this year is 3,643 acres.

The areas under dry padi cultivation on the hilly areas tend to increase but on steep hills cultivation decreased due to unprofitable yields. There was a decrease of 498 acres planted this year giving a total of 2,766 acres.

Mulaut Irrigation (Pilot) Scheme:

Work continued on the Mulaut Irrigation (Pilot) Scheme. An automatic radial flood gate dam was constructed on the Mulaut River and the distribution works were approaching completion by the end of the year.

MINOR CROPS

Sago (Metroxylon rumphii):

This crop is planted in scattered areas in swampy peat soil for the purpose of extracting flour for food. Repau (grated pith of sago stem) is used for feeding pigs and the leaves were also used as roofing material. The total sago flour production was 1,733.71 *piculs*. Sago industries are found in Tutong, Kuala Belait and Temburong Districts.

Coconut (Cocos nucifera):

It is observed that this crop does not seem to do so well in Brunei as it does on the soils of volcanic origin in North Borneo. They are planted on a small scale to supply the growers with enough nuts for home consumption.

Fruits:

Old local fruit trees planted in mixed cultivation are still the greatest source of fruit in the State. They were planted from seeds or disseminated by animals in the forest and are usually of doubtful eating quality. Most of the fruit ripens from May to October so that in other months there is little fruit available.

Steps were undertaken to improve the planting of selected varieties and to encourage planting on a bigger scale. Encouragement was given in the planting of non-seasonal fruits such as *citrus*, papaya, and bananas to ensure a steady supply of fruits throughout the year.

The estimated area planted with fruit is 2,415 acres with an annual production of 21,306.16 *piculs*. Seven hundred and one acres were planted during the year.

Fruits imported to supplement the off-season crops were apples, *citrus*, grapes and pears.

Vegetables and Food Crops:

Vegetables are grown mostly by Chinese market gardeners in the vicinity of all the towns in the State.

The Agricultural Department gives free vegetable seeds to farmers growing for home consumption. A total of forty-seven *katis* and six *tahils* was distributed. The area planted under vegetable this year is 620.42 acres.

There were importations of cabbages, Chinese cabbages, lettuce, onions and potatoes, to help the low supply of vegetable grown in the State.

Other food crops grown on a small scale to supplement rice were sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum and maize.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Agricultural Station, Kilanas:

This station is situated on the 9½ mile stone Brunei/Tutong Road with an area of fifty-three acres. It is fully utilised under the following projects:—

Padi research	...	...	18	acres
Fruit nursery and orchard	...	...	9	"
Poultry and fish pond	...	...	2½	"
Vegetable garden	...	...	1½	"
Pasture and rubber budwood nursery	...	...	17	"
Building sites, roads, drain, etc.	...	...	5	"
			<hr/>	
			53	acres
			<hr/>	

Poultry:

A good number of species of birds are kept on the station in order to meet the demand for poultry, ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowl and pigeons. The breeds of poultry kept are as follows:—

1. Rhode Island Red
2. Australorps
3. New Hampshire Reds
4. Light Sussex
5. White and Brown Leghorn
6. Buff Orpington
7. Plymouth Rock

Selection and culling were carried out on the stock to maintain quality. Supplies of hatching eggs and one week to three-month old chicks were available from the station. Duck eggs and table eggs were sold at prevailing prices.

Goats:

A cross between the Saanan breed and the local breed improved the size and the milking quality of the progeny. Pure and cross-bred stock was supplied to the goat raisers in the *kampong* to up-grade their stock.

Fresh Water Fish:

At the end of the year a big fish pond was excavated for the purpose of propagating four species of carp. Only tilapia (*Tilapia mossambica*) was supplied to the *kampongs* to acquaint the fish raisers with fish culture. Grass carp (*Ctemopharyngodon idellus*) and gorami (*Osphronemus goramy*), are late breeders and no distribution has been made so far.

Agriculture Station, Birau:

This station, in the interior located in a hilly area, was opened for the purpose of trying out some commercial crops such as cocoa, coffee, rubber, pepper, African oil palm, sugar cane, fruit trees, vegetables and illipe nut. Most of these crops are still immature. As yet we cannot draw any definite conclusion about their adaptability in the State. However, some of these crops are showing good prospects and productivity.

Wet Padi Mechanical Cultivation Scheme, Mulaut:

Considerable success in the cultivation of deep swamps for rice growing was achieved during the year. The use of wide sledges has made possible the uniform and quick cultivation of soft ground. Improvements in winch designs have been developed so that the work can be done reliably. Some of the experimental implements should reduce labour, speed up work and reduce the cost of production. The original idea of roller cultivation has proved a failure but cultivation with an improvised disc cultivator has been very successful.

Padi Test Plot, Lumapas:

This test plot is intended for testing newly introduced varieties to compare with the yield of promising local varieties. Selected varieties were further multiplied for distribution to the farmers. In addition to experiments, vegetable seed plots were cultivated in order to supply the non-commercial vegetable producers with seed and to demonstrate vegetable growing.

Coconut Experimental Station, Luahan:

This station is designed for the mixed cultivation of coconuts with other crops such as coffee, fruit trees, padi, vegetables, other food crops and pasture. The area already planted with coconut is 150 acres.

Coffee plants were planted under the coconut to utilise the shade and to have a double crop. A fertiliser trial on dry padi was laid down between the coconuts and bananas; another fertiliser trial of one acre with four treatments randomised, and duplicated three times was also carried out. A fruit nursery and vegetable garden was maintained to supply planting materials to local people.

Rubber Nursery, Berakas:

This rubber nursery, under the Rubber Development Scheme is located three miles from Brunei Town. Its purpose is the supply of budded and clonal stumps to rubber small-holders. A two and a half acre lot was planted with selected seedlings to be budded with high yielding clones. Two and three quarter acres are planted with clonal seedlings.

Fruit Nursery, Kuala Belait and Agricultural Demonstration Plot, Labi:

The great demand for planting materials has led to the opening of these nurseries in Kuala Belait District. The Agricultural Demonstration Plot in Labi was opened with the object of demonstrating to farmers the culture of common crops. Four hundred and thirty-seven seedlings of various fruits were budded during the year.

Floriculture Garden, Jalan Istana:

The floriculture garden is the only supplier of flowering and ornamental plants to the people in the State of Brunei. Some of the flowering plants that command high prices were orchids, gladioli, dahlias, daisies and some palms *Livistona rotundifolia*; 1,143 potted flowering plants, seventy-three ornamental trees and forty-eight cuttings were distributed or sold during the year.

AGRONOMIC INVESTIGATION

Padi experiments carried out in padi fields and agricultural stations include the following:—

- Varietal trials
- Fertiliser trials
- Cultivation trials
- Observation trials

Varietal Trials 1956/57:

The varieties used in this experiment were *Langsat Puteh*, *Teranganu*, *Engkatek*, *Langsat Kuning*, and *Siam 29*. These are the same varieties as were tried last year. In this second year *Langsat Puteh* yielded significantly higher than the other varieties.

A similar experiment was laid down in the 1957/58 season.

Fertiliser Trial:

Two fertiliser trials were conducted in 1956/57: the same treatment being applied to two padi varieties. The application of 663 lbs. per acre produced a significantly better yield than the other treatments. The increased yield will not compensate for the cost of the fertiliser used.

Observation Trials 1956/57 and 1957/58:

Local and introduced varieties were planted six rows each to record agronomic characteristics. They were classified on the following characters:—

Medium height
Tillering capacity
Non-lodging
Uniformity of flowering and maturity
Yield
Colour of milled rice
Eating quality.

P E S T S A N D D I S E A S E S

The common pests of padi are the Rice Bug, *Leptocorisa acuta* Thrg., Stem Borer, *Schoenobuis incertillus*, Padi Leaf Roller, *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*, Rats, *Rattus rattus* and rice birds, *Lonchura ferruginosa jagori* Martens. Extensive spraying with insecticides was done on dry padi against the rice bug to prevent its spread to the wet padi on the lowland.

A common disease of dry padi is Narrow Brown Leaf Spot, *Cercospora oryzae* Miyake. Rhizoctonia disease, *Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn was found on some wet padi.

One of the most destructive pests of rubber is termites, *Coptotermes curvignatus*. Some were controlled by destroying ant hills and spraying with pesticides.

Mouldy Rot, *Cerastomella fimbriata* is a disease of rubber common on small holdings. Advice was given to the tappers not to tap diseased trees so as to prevent spreading the disease to unaffected trees.

A G R I C U L T U R A L E X T E N S I O N W O R K

The first Community Agricultural Extension Centre was started in *Kampong Tanah Jambu* to find an effective method of improving the living condition of the farmers. This work will be extended to the other districts in the State of Brunei if this centre is a success. A piece of land was opened by the farmers

themselves where they could learn the methods of cultivation of the common crops with the help of demonstrations by the Agricultural Extension Staff. In *kampongs* which are not yet organised, Agriculture Field Staff guide and direct the farmers in all lines of agriculture.

(c) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Breeding Farm, Jerudong:

More progress has been made at Jerudong with animals and fodder crops. In forest clearing (*belukar*), Straits Rhododendron *Melastoma Malabathricum* Linn has become a pest that competes strongly with the more useful plants.

Bali Cattle (Bos Sondaicus): These placid cattle are in the best of condition. From observations they do not seem to cross with local cattle and hence have to be maintained as a pure breed.

Sindhi Cattle: These animals have become acclimatised to local conditions and are doing fairly well at Jerudong. They have great heat and tick resistance and are able to withstand the hot and humid climate in Brunei. The sires are able to transmit heat tolerance and tick resistance to their progeny (Sindhi x local).

Local Cattle: These animals are in a good condition, but have a tendency to loose condition during the dry season.

The Sindhi and local crosses are in a very good condition and are doing very well at Jerudong.

Goats: The local goats are in good condition.

Fodder:

From observations made, *Stylosanthis gracilis* has adapted itself to the environment of Brunei and is very palatable to cattle. More and more areas are being planted with this leguminous fodder crop.

Gautemala Grass (Tripsacum Laxum Nash): This grass seems to be doing fairly well but does not reach such height as in other countries.

Guinea Grass (Panicum maximum Jacq.): This is a nutritious grass, but it is not doing very well in Jerudong.

Molasses Grass (Melinis Minutiplora Beauv.): This highly aromatic grass is relished by cattle once they get used to it. It shows adaptability in Brunei and is a good pasture grass.

Betiki Blue Grass: This grass from Fiji shows adaptability in Brunei and may serve as a very good pasture grass.

Trial Paddocks:

Observations are going on but it seems that *Axonopphus* species is the hardiest and is ousting the other grasses.

Veterinary Survey:

The scope of the Veterinary Section was enlarged from January 1957 as the inspection of animals for import and for slaughter was given over to it. The issue of import permits for livestock was also vested with the State Agricultural Officer. This new change has brought about the reorganisation of the Veterinary Section.

All imported livestock and poultry has to be presented for inspection before being allowed to enter the State. This too applies to all animals intended for slaughter, which must be presented for inspection within twenty-four hours before slaughter. Post-Mortum inspection is beyond the scope of the Veterinary Section.

There was no outbreak of contagious disease in livestock other than poultry during the year.

Buffaloes: Most of the hardy swamp buffaloes are in a very good condition but a few show clinical symptoms of mineral deficiency. Most of the animals are in a semi-wild state and are very difficult to handle. The short-nose buffalo louse seems to be the only exo-parasite affecting buffaloes.

There is a heavy mortality in some areas of the State. This is mainly due to *Ascaris Vitulorum*. Whenever calves were handled or caught some enlightened owners had the animals dosed with piperazine adia pate. This seems to be an excellent

drug for treating calves. Those given treatment expelled large numbers of the worms. Other cases of calf mortality were due to accidents.

Cattle: Cattle are mainly of the Kelantan type with a mixture of zebu blood. They are found mainly in small herds in the Tutong and Temburong Districts. Most of the cattle are in fair condition whenever plenty of grazing is available. Most of them show clinical symptoms of mineral deficiency and are affected with ticks (*Margropus annulatus*) which cause dermatitis in many of them. *Ascaris Vitulorum* is the cause of some calf mortality.

Goats: There are not many goats in this State as villagers do not like keeping them because they have a bad habit of breaking through fences and are destructive to vegetation. The few goats are in extremely good condition.

A few goats were affected with *Haemonchus* which is due to the fact that they are let out very early in the morning when the grass is still wet.

Pigs: The swine industry is very primitive and is in the hands of the Chinese and Dusuns. The Chinese breed pigs in stys whereas the Dusuns and other indigenous non-Muslim peoples keep them on free range.

The main handicap to this industry is the scarcity of food and high cost of these feeding stuffs which have to be imported. The main feeding stuffs used are sago refuse, dried fish, prawn dust, water hyacinth and leafy tops of tubers, rice bran and coconut cake. The food is usually deficient in protein, vitamins and minerals, hence it takes about nine months to one year to reach to live weight of 100 pounds.

The main worm affecting pigs is *Ascaris* which affects nearly 90 per cent of pigs. Though the effectiveness of piperazine in deworming has been demonstrated many times, it is only winning the public interest very slowly. There is much scope for improvement in pig breeding.

Poultry: There exists a large number of poultry in the State, usually concentrated in the towns of Seria, Kuala Belait, Brunei,

Tutong and Bangar. Most of the birds in the town suburbs are of the exotic type mainly:

- (1) Rhode Island Red
- (2) Australorps
- (3) White Leghorn
- (4) Light Sussex

There is also a large number of "Cantons" and this breed is very popular with the local population. The Canton seems to adapted themselves in Brunei and is ideal under village conditions.

Of the exotic breeds, Rhode Island Reds and Australorps are the most popular and hardy, while the egg-type breed is fairly good when fed with good mash.

(a) *Ranikhet (Newcastle White)* is the disease mainly affecting poultry, and hindering expansion. There seems to be periodic outbreaks all over the State. Ranikhet Vaccination is carried out in all the districts and is gaining popularity. It is most popular in areas where there is cosmopolitan population like in Seria and in Kuala Belait.

(b) *Coccidiosis*: This seems to be the main disease affecting chickens in the State.

(c) *Fowl Pox*: This disease is prevalent in Kuala Belait and Seria, mainly affecting chicks.

(d) *Worms*: *Ascaris Gallinarum* is the most common round worm affecting poultry.

Ducks: The Indian Runner ducks seem to be the most popular breed in the State and large numbers are kept by all people living in suitable areas. These areas are, however, subjected to periodic floods.

There are not many geese, Muscovy ducks, or turkeys in the State.

ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK POPULATION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

<i>District</i>	<i>Ponies</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Brunei	2	361	8,287	129	396	17,722
Kuala Belait	2	142	185	176	1,665	68,430
Temburong	—	122	294	69	324	7,365
Tutong	—	667	3,347	572	3,025	16,982
TOTAL	4	1,292	12,113	946	5,410	110,499

Appendix "E" shows records of buffaloes, cattle, goats and pigs slaughtered in 1957.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SCHEME

Most of the farmers are still hesitant to invest in any project pertaining to agriculture. The applicants that were granted loans were mostly Chinese and a few Malays. The reason for the failure of some of the investors is that they have no proper knowledge and training in the culture of crops and the management of livestock. Some were hesitant to follow the advice of the Agricultural Extension Staff. The farmers can secure loans for buying tractors and agriculture implements, breeding stock, planting materials and for fencing purposes.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW BRUNEI

The 11th Agricultural Show was held at the Sultan Mohammad Jamalul-'Alam, Malay School, Brunei, on 21st September. It was opened by Mrs. J. O. Gilbert in the presence of 1,500 people. The date was set to coincide with the fruiting season and before the celebration of the Sultan's Birthday.

Prizes and Trophies:

The prizes were in the form of cash amounting to \$3,347 and five trophies.

Prizes awarded by His Highness the Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K., S.P.M.B., K.C.M.G., were for Silverware, Brassware, Arts and Crafts.

The trophy donors were Mrs. Trumble, Messrs. Chop Hong Guan, Chop Teck Guan, George A. Foott and Company and Melayu Company.

VISITORS TO THE STATIONS

Notable visitors to the stations during the year were as follows:—

Duli Pengiran Bendahara, Brunei

State Agricultural Officer, Perak.

Mr. J. Cook, Director of Agriculture, Sarawak.

Mr. J. O. Gilbert, British Resident, Brunei.

Pengiran Mohamed Yussof, State Information Officer, Brunei.

Mr. James Pearce, Principal Teacher's Training Centre, Brunei.

Dato Mustapha, North Borneo.

Enche' Ghani bin Ahmad, Sultan's Children Tutor, Brunei.

Mr. John Duclos, Head of Broadcasting, Brunei.

(d) FORESTRY

(Figures for 1956 are given in brackets after figures for 1957)

INTRODUCTION

Seventy-five per cent of the land of Brunei is still covered in primary forest, and forty-two per cent is under reservation. There is therefore an adequate forest estate now and sufficient for the future. The inventory of forest resources, completed in 1953, gave the following areas:—

	<i>Total area of State</i>	<i>Forest Reserves</i>	<i>Stateland Forests</i>	<i>Secondary Forests</i>	<i>Agricultural and Residential areas</i>
Square Miles	2,226	938	740	456	92
Percentage		42 %	33 %	21 %	1 %

The forest reserves and to a lesser extent the Stateland forests contain one of the State's greatest assets, and, as the State's revenues from the oil industry are more than sufficient for current expenditure, the forest policy is to conserve and develop the forests for the future. The Government of Brunei formulated and published its forest policy in 1951 in the following terms:—

1. To protect by reservation and to develop forests where their retention is essential for the conservation of soil and water resources necessary for agriculture, and to ensure that every district is, as far as possible, permanently self-supporting in respect of timber and other forest produce.

2. To develop the forests to provide forest produce for domestic use, for agricultural and industrial development.

3. To manage the forests to obtain the best financial return and the re-investment of an adequate percentage of return in works of development in so far as such management is consistent with the primary aims of reservation.

4. To recruit the forest field staff from the people of the State and train them in the proper management of the forests.

5. To educate the people of the State to a proper appreciation of the importance of forests in the economy of the country, with particular emphasis on the destructive consequences of shifting cultivation.

The forests of Brunei are entirely evergreen, generally described as tropical rain forest. But within this broad classification, the forest types are remarkably diverse, dependent on the soil conditions. At the mouths of all the rivers, and especially in Brunei Bay, occur the mangrove forests; behind which, beyond tidal inundation, there are extensive areas of fresh-water swamp forest. This forest type is particularly abundant in the Belait River extending far up river behind the riparian fringe, and is largely dominated by *Seringawan* (*Shorea albida*). Certain poor podzolised soils have a characteristic vegetation which is known locally as *Kerangas*. A simple classification of the forest types is as follows:—

Type	Areas in Square Miles
Littoral Forests	
Mangrove forests	43
Casuarina belts	Fringe along the coast
Other coastal forests	5
Inland Forests	
Peat swamp Forests	
(i) with <i>Seringawan</i> (<i>Shorea albida</i>)	208
(ii) without <i>Seringawan</i> (<i>Shorea albida</i>)	172
Kerangas forests	14
Dipterocarp forests	1,216
Montane forests	20
TOTAL	<hr/> 1,678 square miles <hr/>

CONSTITUTION OF FOREST RESERVES (Appendix "F")

The programme for the constitution of forest reserves was virtually completed by 1955. A list of all forest reserves is included in Appendix "F" and their position shown on the map at the end of the report.

The small Berakas Forest reserve was reconstituted under Notification No. 161 dated 1957. The opencast quarrying for gravel is being continued in the Sungai Besar area, and the ultimate extent of the quarry is still uncertain; but it is probable that a further excision from the forest reserve will be necessary at a later date.

The reversion of part of the Batu Apoi forest reserve to State land was approved by the State Council, vide Notification No. 247 dated 1957. As this change is not effective till 1st January, 1958 it is not shown in Appendix "E". The area included a number of longhouses and extensive areas of secondary forest, and owing to the steep hills there is no prospect of road development for many years to come. As the Forest Department controls the clearing of old jungle on State land under Forest Rule 3, the retention of this area as forest reserve was considered not only pointless but also detrimental to the development of agriculture and rubber gardens in the Temburong district. The mountainous headwaters of the Temburong and Belalong rivers from Kuala Belalong upwards will remain a forest reserve.

MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

Management of the forest in Brunei is controlled by the ten-year Forestry Development Plan 1955-64. This plan includes a description of the forests and a detailed statement of the Government's policy both for forest reserves and for State land forests. The plan calls for the management of the reserves on a basis of sustained yield by working circles. Printed copies of the plan are available.

The following detailed working plans, called for under the above development plan, were either completed or under preparation at the close of the year:—

- (a) Andulau forest reserve working plan 1957-64. Completed.
- (b) Mangrove working circle plan. Much work has been done on the maps, etc., required for this plan, but the writing of it was deferred owing to the sudden change in the Hong Kong firewood market, with which the plan is primarily concerned. It is hoped to complete this plan in 1958.
- (c) Anduki forest reserve working plan. Some enumerations were carried out by Mr. Anderson in 1956. As the first felling cycle in this reserve was completed towards the end of 1957, the preparation of the plan is not urgent, but it should be completed in 1958 or 1959; it will be concerned mainly with prescriptions for thinnings and for tending natural regeneration.

SILVICULTURE

Silvicultural treatment following exploitation was undertaken over ninety acres of Andulau forest reserve, compartment 5, in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan. The cost however, worked out at \$58/- per acre, which is prohibitive, and in 1958 it will be necessary to see how this cost can be reduced when treatment commences in compartment 6.

Treatment in Anduki forest reserve was almost completed during the year, the small area remaining being done in January 1958. The treatment aims at assisting natural regeneration of *kapor paya* by poisoning all useless and defective trees.

COMMUNICATIONS

The clearing of snags in the Belait river, described in last year's report, continued.

Working in the Tutong river was commenced during the year, but as the clearing will probably stop at Kuala Rambai this will be of little benefit to the timber trade.

The importance of roading in the forest management of tropical forests is not fully appreciated. Great stress was laid on this at the Seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, and to see the elaborate road systems in the Australian and New Zealand forests was most illuminating.

Although in Brunei there is an active road development plan, the roads at present under construction or improvement are of little use for forestry; it is to be hoped that in a few years time some of the road-building units can be diverted to constructing forest roads to open up forest reserves.

Towards the end of the year a sum of \$80,000 was approved for the improvement of the existing logging road from *Sungai Liang* to the Andulau Sawmill; this will be a great help in the proper management and development of this important reserve.

PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS

Labu Forest Reserve. The eight miles of boundary rentis were cleaned in August.

Ladan Hills Forest Reserve. The eighteen miles of boundary rentis from mile 7 to *Sungai Lengaban* were cleaned in July.

Forest Offences. There was a spate of offences in the Tutong district in the Kuala Abang-Lamunin area against Rule 3 of the Forest Rules—clearing old jungle without permission. A total of thirty-five persons was prosecuted in the Tutong district court, and all were convicted; three were let off with a warning and the remainder fined a total of \$555/-.

Rafts double or treble the maximum size (82 feet in length by 12 feet in breadth) permitted under Belait river licences and permits started coming down to Kuala Belait, and the matter was taken up with the licensees concerned. On it being represented that the size permitted was too narrow for a good raft, the State Marine Officer agreed to alter the size to 52 feet by 24 feet, which has so far proved satisfactory.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

The three main forest industries are—

- (i) the timber industry
- (ii) the firewood and charcoal industry
- (iii) the jelutong and minor forest products industry.

(i) *Timber Industry* (Appendix "G")

The industry is concerned entirely with meeting the local demand for timber. The State is not self-supporting in timber, about one quarter of its requirements being imported from Sarawak and export of timber is therefore prohibited.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the Government take up the bulk of the timber produced. The Company virtually completed its rehabilitation of the Seria oilfield and the reconstruction of housing for its employees in 1956, and there has been a sharp drop in its demand for timber as a result. Most of the mills in the Belait district have been forced to work part-time owing to the heavy stocks of sawn timber on hand. The demand for timber for Government buildings, etc., continues unabated.

(ii) *Firewood and Charcoal*

The production of mangrove firewood was 113,114 (285,509) cubic feet. The George Ah Foott Firewood Company Limited exported only 745 (3,277) shopping tons to Hong Kong. There was a slight revival of the trade towards the end of the year, because Hong Kong ships were looking for return cargoes.

The quantity of mangrove wood used in the production of charcoal showed a slight increase. 22 (17) kilns used on estimated 38,863 (32,469) solid cubic feet in producing 6,477 *pikuls* of charcoal. This was all sold locally.

There was a steady demand for mangrove piles, for building construction as scaffolding, etc., a total of 42,058 (45,056) cubic feet being produced. Part of the demand is supplied from the adjacent mangrove forests of Lawas district in Sarawak.

(iii) *Jelutong and Minor Forest Produce* (Appendix "H")

The production of *getah jelutong* totalled 3,033 (2,964) *pikuls* F.O.B. value \$327,155. The *jelutong* is tapped under licence, mainly in the Belait district and in the Labu forest reserve, Temburong district.

There was very large increase in the production of split *nibong* 87,800 (5,850) pieces; this is due to this material being used to protect oil pipes floated out to the marine sea locations off Seria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports:

The Customs Department, Brunei, annual statistics for 1957 show the following sawn timber imported into the State (vide Appendix "A").

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>in tons of 50 cu. ft.</i>	\$
3,988 (15,104)	461,998 (1,350,981)

Production of lumber within the State during the same period is estimated at 10,443 (11,600) tons in terms of sawn timber, assuming a 50 per cent recovery on conversion of round timber.

During 1957 the State also imported 418 (1,219) tons of round timber, valued at \$11,444 (19,096). This is almost entirely composed of mangrove poles for piling.

There are 19 (22) sawmills operating in the State, but the majority are one or two bench mills, powered by a petrol or diesel engine. Most of these mills are working out timber on State land and move periodically, as the forest in the locality is exhausted. Now that there is a reduced demand for timber in the State, some of these small mills should be closed down when they have finished their present areas. About twelve miles would be adequate for the State as a whole at the present level of demand.

The two large mills in Kuala Belait, mentioned in last year's report, went over to electric power at the end of the year. The following is a summary of all mills operating in the State at the end of 1957:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Sawbenches</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Total H.P.</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>		
Belait	4	4	2	1	—	11	1,099
Tutong	1	2	1	2	—	6	354
Brunei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temburong	2	—	—	—	—	2	60
TOTAL	7	6	3	3	—	19	1,513

Full details of the outturn of timber under licence and permit are given in Appendix "G". The following is a summary for comparison with previous years:—

	<i>Outturn in cubic feet</i>	
	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>
Forest reserves (round logs)	320,374	256,938
Forest reserves (sawn timber)	40,278	82,101
Other forests (round logs)	471,930	531,254
Other forests (sawn timber)	85,722	103,646
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ROUND LOGS	792,304	788,192
TOTAL SAWN TIMBER	126,000	185,747
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ROUND LOG EQUIVALENT	1,044,304	1,159,686
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Export:

The export of timber is prohibited. The State Forest Officer can exempt small lots of timber unsuitable for local consumption.

RESEARCH

Mr. P. Shaw Ashton, mentioned in last year's report arrived in March, and collected steadily for the rest of the year. For the first two months he was accompanied by the late Mr. G. H. S. Wood, Forest Botanist, North Borneo, until the latter lost his life from severe burns caused by an accident with a tin of methylated spirit in camp. Three Iban tree-climbers were recruited in May, and did excellent work.

Approximately 16,000 collections of woody plants were made, comprising 1,186 numbers. Of these 11,119 collections were distributed to the following herbaria: Singapore (1,118), Leiden (1,145), Kew (1,078), Kepong (1,024), Sandakan (1,007), Kuching (1,003), Manila (817), Brisbane (868), Arnold Arboretum (977), Bogor (994), Florence (250), Princes Risborough (838). The remainder were either incorporated into the Brunei Forest herbarium or kept for later distribution. In addition 320 numbers were distributed from Sandakan, collected jointly with G. H. S. Wood. 730 wood specimens were sent each to Kepong and Princes Risborough, and another collection was returned in Brunei.

Plans were made for ecological work to be started in 1958, and the cataloguing of plant names used in Brunei has also begun.

EDUCATION

Forest Guard Dzulkifli bin Gador attended the forest school at Kepong. He did quite well, passing thirty-three out of sixty with credits in botany and timber and was given a good report by the instructor.

FINANCIAL RESULTS (Appendix "I" and "J")

Statements of the revenue and expenditure for the whole State are summarised below:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure		Total	Surplus or Deficit
		Personal Emoluments	Other Charges		
1957	124,947	131,170	37,863	169,033	- 45,086
1956	137,174	97,905	20,732	118,637	+ 18,537
1955	120,492	70,096	32,635	104,731	+ 15,710

It is a matter of convenience whether timber is measured in round form or in sawn form for royalty; measurement in the round is preferred, but it is not always practicable. The output of hand-sawyers, a few of whom still operate along the Kuala Abang Road and in Temburong district, is measured after the sawn output has been brought to a forest checking station or to roadside. For this reason the best guide to production is the last figure given above, the total round log equivalent, which is obtained by multiplying the sawn timber volumes by two and adding it to the round log volume. It will be seen that there was a slight drop in total timber production.

Prices of timber remained fairly steady, as in the past four years.

	\$ per cubic ton
Selangan batu	300 — 330
Kapor bukit	180 — 190
Kapor paya	130 — 140
Keruing	180 — 190
Semayor	180
Meranti	120 — 130

Timber Preservation:

For the first time in the history of Brunei a timber preservative has been brought into commercial use. A hot-and-cold tank has been set up at Mulaut by Messrs. Ker-Lindsay (Far East) Limited for treatment of bakau posts to be used in fencing the Mulaut irrigation scheme. The preservative used is Tanalith.

The Forest Department advocates the seasoning and "tantalizing" of *all* timber used by Government. According to present estimates this adds about 90 cents per cubic foot to the cost of sawn timber, but this would be repaid several times over by longer life and reduced maintenance costs. Several "Tanalith" plants are now in operation in Malaya, and it is hoped that Brunei will take the lead among the Borneo territories in this respect before long.

Details of revenue from different classes of forest produce are given below:—

<i>Kind of Produce</i>	<i>Revenue</i>			
	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Timber and Poles	88,065	88,449	—	384
Firewood and Charcoal	5,043	8,005	—	2,962
Jelutong	30,024	38,301	—	8,277
Minor Forest Produce	993	869	124	—
Other sources	822	999	—	177
Compensation and fines	—	1,420	—	1,420
	124,947	138,043	124	13,220

For the first time since its inception in 1933 the department has shown a deficit on the year's working. This is attributed to the considerable rise in salaries that has taken place over the past few years as a result of several revisions of the salary scales culminating with the Bain recommendations. The royalty levied on timber has been pegged at pre-war rates that are now quite unrealistic, and the Brunei rates are now about one-third of those in force in Malaya and Sarawak. A recommendation for a revision of royalty rates was therefore made to Government, and the matter is under consideration.

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

Mr. B. E. Smythies, on return from leave, took over the post of State Forest Officer from Mr. J. A. R. Anderson at the end of January. The holder of this post also officiates as Section Forest Officer, Limbang and Lawas, under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Kuching.

The staff of the Department at the end of the year consisted of:—

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Non-establishment</i>
1 State Forest Officer	1 Forest Botanist (on contract)
1 Chief Clerk	6 Forest Labourers
3 Assistant Clerk	3 Tree-climbers (on contract)
3 Forest Rangers	
6 Foresters	
12 Forest Guards	
1 Driver/Boatman	
1 Draughtsman	
1 Office Peon	

The State Forest Officer was the official delegate of the three Borneo territories to the Seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference 8th August-19th October. This Conference was held in Australia and New Zealand.

(e) FISHERIES

LICENCES ISSUED 1957

	<i>Boats</i>	<i>*Fishing</i>	<i>Lobster (bubu)</i>	<i>Prawn (Tugu)</i>	<i>Hawkers</i>
Brunei Town	66	65	660	Nil	148
Tutong	33	16	360	Nil	Nil
Kuala Labu	70	70	Nil	Nil	28
Baru Baru	12	9	Nil	556	Nil
Muara	33	93	540	31	1
Kuala Belait	25	22	240	Nil	6
TOTAL	239	275	1,800	587	183

* Gear

Type	Explanation	Number
PUKAT	small drift net	18
RANTAU	large drift net	14
KILONG	deep water fish trap	21
PAGUYOT	drag net	7
TAMBAK	seine net	7
KABAT	small fish trap	17
LINTAU	shoal water fish trap	141
SLAMBAU	watched set net	21
GURIT	long line	1
ANCAU	small drag net	5
PANCHING	fishing rod	3
TABEH	hand drag net	20

River Fishing. Statistics are not available for river fishing as this is a family affair—mostly indulged in to supplement the table. Gears principally used are *Slambaus* (set net) and *Rambats* (cast nets). There is also the *Rawais*, a line is tied from a tree on one bank of the river to a tree on the other side with bells at each end. Along the line many hooks with baits are fixed. However the bells do not ring often, and returns are negligible. Captain Doust, C.B.E., who is in charge of the Belait River Clearing Scheme, has on the occasions when he has had to use explosives in the river reported many fish. He is of the opinion that the Belait River teems with fish in the vicinity of Bukit Puan including Salt Water type fish, particularly bream.

With the high prices obtainable for fish in Seria much black marketing is reportedly indulged in, as prices are controlled here. The Marine Department does what it can but is in quite a hopeless position owing to lack of staff.

Fishermen continue to use the "outboard" and although two experimental inboard fishing boats were received during the year and handed over to selected fishermen they do not appear to have made use of them.

Fishermen also would appear to continue to look to the towkays for loans rather than to Government.

We receive from time to time enquiries from Chinese interests in Hong Kong to fish in Brunei waters but such enquiries are not encouraged.

QUANTITY OF FISH AND PRAWNS LANDED AT MARKETS 1957

Brunei Town. Fish 6,733.17 piculs. Prawns 1,145.65 piculs. Of this amount permits were issued for the transfer of 720.90 piculs of fish and 157.80 piculs of prawns to Kuala Belait.

Kuala Belait. Fish 5,228.57 piculs. Prawns 1,578.38 piculs.

One picul = 133½ lbs.

The year was a poor one for fishing, catches being 40 per cent less than the previous year. Number of fishing boats licensed decreased by 5 per cent.

(f) MINING

Production of light and heavy crude oil from the Seria Field by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited amounted in 1957 to approximately forty-one million barrels; this was about one million barrels less than in 1956. Some 519,000 barrels of natural gasoline were produced at the Gas Plant.

A total of 135,163 feet of hole was drilled in Seria Field (compared with 230,900 feet in 1956) and eighteen new wells were completed as oil producers.

Jerudong 8 (total depth 9,177 feet), abandoned as a dry hole, brought to a close the disappointing drilling campaign which followed the Jerudong 2 discovery in 1955. During the year, 191,504 barrels of oil were produced. No further drilling is planned in this vicinity.

On land, exploration work has continued, although on a somewhat smaller scale than in preceding years. No surface geological surveys were made, apart from 970 feet of core-drilling in the Jerudong area. The Seismic and Gravity parties worked in the Rasau, West Seria; Badas, East Seria and Lumut areas on land whilst off-shore work was carried out in Brunei Bay and off-shore of Tutong.

The first two jackets for off-shore Marine Platform 'G' (Seria Field) were launched in June, and the remaining jackets were placed in position in July. Unusual subsoil conditions were

found at this location, and pile lengths varied between 150 and 200 feet; construction was 90 per cent complete at the end of the year.

In the Gas Processing Plant, four gas compressors, to be used for compressing gas for the "gas-lift" method of oil production, were completed, tested and put into operation in September. The pipelines for this "gas-lift" system were also completed in September.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) EDUCATION

THE year 1957 was the third full year in the Development Plan for Education, and was, in the main, a year of consolidation and steady progress. The erection of new school buildings progressed as planned and 1957 saw the fulfilment of most of the important aspects of the Development Plan for Education. Academically the year was an important one, as it was during 1957 that students from the State of Brunei sat for the Overseas Cambridge School Certificate Examination for the first time.

The Education Department:

In 1957 there was another substantial increase in school enrolments within all the various types of schools within the State, the total enrolment being 11,260. This is an increase of 1,109 over the figure of 1956. Although it is encouraging to see a gradual rise in the number of girls attending school the increase over 1956 being 521, the ratio of girls to boys in the schools, especially the Malay Schools, leaves much to be desired. Another encouraging feature is, that parents are beginning to realise the value of sending their children to school at an early age, and it is not now unusual for parents to seek admission for their children at the ages of five and six. The number of children receiving secondary education has increased from 607 in 1956 to 780 in 1957.

Government Schools—Malay Primary Schools:

One new Malay Primary school opened during the year, situated at Bukit Udal. The school building was of a temporary type constructed from atap, and the usual grant of \$400 was given to the local community, the labour being supplied by the villagers. This school is flourishing. The following permanent

school buildings were completed during the year, all of which were scheduled to be built under the Development Plan for Education :—

Berakas.
Sungei Hanching.
Masin.
Pengkalan Batu.
Batu Apoi.
Bunut.
Birau.
Kasat.
Jerudong.

The Department was honoured by the presence of His Highness the Sultan and his Chief Ministers at the opening of these schools. All of the new school buildings have in the school compound permanent quarters for the teachers. The following new additional buildings were completed towards the end of the year and have been occupied awaiting the formal opening by His Highness the Sultan :—

Bangar.
Tanjong Maya.
New Malay Girls Primary School, Brunei Town.
Tempuan Telisai.
Additional third storeys completed to the large Malay Schools in Kuala Belait and Seria.

Hari Ibu Bapa (parents day) is still a very popular and very valuable feature of the Malay Primary school, for it is on this day that the schools are thrown open to the public, and parents and friends take this opportunity to visit the schools and examine the childrens work. Generally sports are held, in which the teachers and the parents take part as well as the children. One of the successful features of the day is a concert which again is a communal effort, parents, teachers, friends and children all making their own contribution. The Government makes grants to each school for prizes and refreshments, the grants to the country schools being twice as much per capita as those to schools situated in the urban areas.

Sport is still an important feature in the Malay Primary Schools, although the provision of well drained level playing fields is still a difficult problem. Competitions for Association Football are still very popular and are run on a State wide basis.

The demand for Secondary school places is still very great, and the competition to enter these schools is very keen indeed. The main factor which now decides entry to a Preparatory Department of a Government English School from a Primary School is the standard obtained in the Primary IV examination in the Primary School. During 1957 the first Malay Primary School for girls was opened, and by the end of the year there were 330 girls in this school, which is a three-storied building in Brunei Town. The original nucleus of this school consisted of the girls from S.M.J.A., which is now a boys school, and the establishment of this girls school is one of the first steps to supplement the policy of Government, which is, to segregate the sexes in the schools wherever it is possible and practicable to do so.

Teacher Training—Malay:

The Brunei Teachers' Training College which opened in 1956 had its first full year in the new buildings in 1957. Thirty-five students were in training, there being twenty in the first year and fifteen in the third year, including one female student. All students are residential. In December, 1957, fourteen students graduated from the College and were posted to schools within the State.

Brunei Government continued to send six young women students to Kent College, North Borneo, for teacher training, and in December 1957, the second six sent in 1955 returned to Brunei as trained teachers. A further intake has been recruited for 1958, to follow the two-year course offered by Kent College. Students are still being sent overseas for teacher training and the position during 1958 was:—

	<i>Teachers Training Overseas</i>
(1) Sultan Idris Training College, Malaya	3
(2) Malay Women's Training College, Malacca	2
(3) Kent College, North Borneo	12
(4) Singapore Teachers Training College	1
(5) Sibu Chinese Teachers Training College	2
(6) Kirkby, United Kingdom	10
TOTAL	30

Brunei Shell
Petroleum Com-
pany Limited
Trades School
Students at work
in the Machine
Shop.



Chinese Schools:

1957 was another successful year regarding the working of the revised system of grants made to Chinese Schools, inaugurated at the beginning of 1956. Under this revised policy, Chinese schools receive 50 per cent of approved recurrent costs from Government, and substantial grants are awarded for new school buildings. The year 1956 was in many respects an experimental year regarding the working of this new policy, but 1957 showed that the new arrangement was capable of being operated successfully. The most important factor concerning Chinese schools in 1957 was the revision of Chinese teachers salaries. They are now on a parity with those paid by Government. During 1957 two Chinese students, one male, one female were sent to the Chinese Teachers Training College, Sibü.

Three Chinese schools now offer a Junior Middle Course. An end of the year examination was held and thirty-three students sat for this examination, the results of which are awaited. It is hoped that a Senior Middle Course will be available for Chinese students late 1958.

Secondary Education in English:

During 1957 students from the State of Brunei entered for the Overseas Cambridge School Certificate for the first time. Results are awaited. These students were in Form Five of the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College, Brunei Town, and had all passed the Sarawak Junior Certificate in 1955. The Sarawak Junior Certificate is still the examination for Junior Secondary Education, and students normally take the Junior Sarawak Certificate before proceeding on a course of study leading to the Overseas Senior Cambridge Certificate.

The Staffing of the English Schools, with qualified trained teachers has in the past been difficult especially in 1956, but 1957 showed that there was a distinct change for the better regarding the recruitment of better qualified teachers. The teachers for these schools are mainly recruited from Ceylon, India, Malaya, Philippines and other parts of South East Asia. Most of the Expatriate Officers are recruited from the United Kingdom or Australia.

The results of the Sarawak Junior Certificate Examination are as follows:—

	Sat	Certificate	Approved Form 3
Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College, Brunei Town	24	21	1
St. Michael's, Seria	20	19	1

During 1957 three major Government Secondary school building schemes were in hand and steady progress was made in all of these projects. They are:—

(a) Second Phase of the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College which consists of a large Science and Practical Training Block, and Gymnasium, (b) the Girls High School, Brunei Town, Hostel Block and Administrative offices, (c) the Government English School, Seria, new classrooms, Science and Homecraft rooms. The new Science Block at the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College, Brunei Town was finished at the end of 1957, and students moved in at the end of the year. The completion of the Girls High School classroom block at the end of 1956, made it possible for the Junior girls attending the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College, Brunei Town to receive instruction in the Girls High School. Due to staffing difficulties the girls who were separated from the main college building were still kept under the administration of the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College until the appointment of a lady Principal in November, 1957, when the school became an independent institution.

Mission Schools:

The year 1957 was a year of considerable expansion and progress for the schools run by the two Missionary bodies in the State, Anglican Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission. One new school was opened during the year, St. Andrews, Brunei Town. The five established Mission schools all have increased enrolment. The chief problem still confronting these schools is the recruitment of trained qualified teachers, especially in Brunei Town.

The Teaching of Malay in non-Malay Schools:

By the end of 1957, a total of twenty-two Malay teachers were engaged on a part-time basis in the teaching of Malay in non-Malay schools. Of these, ten were teachers of religion, and

twelve were trained Malay teachers, who did this work in addition to their other duties. All Mission and Chinese schools now have an organised, supervised course in the Malay Language given by Malay teachers.

Trades Training:

During 1957 the first students to finish their Trades Training at the Trades School, Seria left the school and entered the Public Works Department as apprentices where they have settled down happily. All twenty-three students graduated. The following table gives the number of youths in training at the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited Trades School, during 1957:—

	<i>Government Students</i>	<i>Company Students</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Year	—	46	46
Second Year	19	43	62
Third Year	5	33	38
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 146

Private Candidates:

During the year the Department arranged through the Australian Commission, Singapore the entry of one private student who is following a course of post Secondary school education in Australia.

Adult Education:

Adult Education again proved to be very popular during the year 1957 and the three main centres, Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria recorded larger enrolments. Over five hundred students enrolled for English, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting and Malay. Internal examinations were again set at the end of the year in English with the following results:—

<i>Number of successful students</i>	<i>Standard reached</i>
22	Primary II
35	Primary IV
32	Primary VI
6	Form I
22	Form II
<hr/> 117	

Students also entered for the examinations arranged by the Royal Society of Arts, London, autumn series, the results of which are awaited. All stages of such subject, elementary intermediate and advanced are now taken.

City and Guilds:

There was an increased number of entries for these examinations, most of the candidates being employed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, the most popular subjects still being Telecommunications and Radio. Forty-eight papers were taken and ten students were successful in passing.

Adult Literacy Campaign:

Following on the Pilot Scheme which took place in 1957, the Adult Literacy Campaign was again started on the return of a trained Supervisor from the United Kingdom. Publicity was sent to all *kampongs* which informed the people that the local schools would be used as centres for the Adult Literacy Campaign, that trained teachers would be made available and that text books would be loaned. No fees would be charged to students. To date the response has been encouraging. By the end of the year there were over 300 adults attending these centres with the majority of the organised centres in the country districts.

School Feeding:

1957 was a successful year for the operation of the school-feeding scheme, following on its decentralization of 1956. The steady progress and the efficient working of the scheme was due entirely to the initiative displayed, and the co-operation given by the Headmasters and the teachers in the schools, especially in the rural areas where facilities for school catering are far from ideal. Supplies of fresh meat and vegetables are still difficult to procure in the rural areas. The responsibility of the Headmasters is still the central factor of the scheme, and all Heads of schools are still responsible for the preparation of the meal or fortified drink. Children in rural areas receive a full meal each school day if the majority of children live more than two miles from the school, and all other schools receive a fortified drink which is generally of the beverage type i.e. Milo, Horlicks, Ovaltine,

etc., made with tinned milk and sugar. All schools with the exception of the two schools run by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited are now within the scheme. Vitamised rice is sent to all schools having a meal, in small quantities to be added to the normal rice. For 1957 the sum of \$629,688 was spent on the school-feeding scheme. The number of drinks supplied to schools in 1957 was 1,962,717 and the number of meals 370,977.

Medical Attention in Schools:

As in 1956 a mass X-Ray of all teachers and all cooks was carried out during the year. At the end of the year five teachers have been asked to attend for re-examination. Government has agreed to pay full salary to all Government teachers who are found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and who take advantage of the free medical treatment provided. All cooks are medically examined before being allowed to work in schools, and all students entering the Brunei Teacher Training Centre are medically examined prior to admission. This also applies to students who enter the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's Trades School, and who are Government sponsored. A Health Sister in the Kuala Belait/Seria area is now fully employed in the schools medically examining the pupils. The record of Dental work done in the schools is shown in an Appendix compiled by the Medical Department.

Publications:

During 1957 the Brunei Education Department Annual Summary for 1956 was published.

In Service Training:

In service training classes started in 1956 and were carried on in 1957 with increased enrolment. Candidates are Junior Government Officers from the Customs Department, and the Land and Survey Department who study Arithmetic and English. The course is so designed that they take an external examination (R.S.A.) at the conclusion of each year of training. During 1957 there were fifteen students.

*Overseas Scholarships:**United Kingdom:*

Millfield Scheme	6
Teacher Training	4
Universities and Colleges	6
Kirkby College	10

Australia:

Universities and Colleges	4
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Singapore:

Higher Secondary	3
Teacher Training	1
Religious Training	15

Malaya:

Religious Training	6
Sultan Idris Training College	3
Malay Women's Training College	2
Serdang Agricultural College	2

North Borneo:

Kent College Teacher Training (women)	12
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Sarawak:

Kuching, St. Joseph's School	1
Sibu Teachers Training College	2

TOTAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS	<u>77</u>
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ANALYSIS SCHOOL ENROLMENTS—1957—RACIAL ALL SCHOOLS

Malays	4,835
Kedayan	527
Chinese	4,821
Dusun	392
Indian	213
Eurasians	164
Iban	113
Others	195

TOTAL	<u>11,260</u>
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NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Primary			Secondary			Teacher Training			Technical and Vocational						
	Schools	Enrolment	Total Schools	Enrolment	Total Schools	Total Colleges	Enrolment	Total	Boys	Girls	Enrolment	Total				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls								
						Brunei Town										
*Government Malay Schools	48	3,451	1,492	4,943	—	—	1	34	—	34	—	—				
Government English Schools	3	280	104	384	3	249	81	330	—	—	—	—				
Mission Schools	6	1,017	750	1,767	1	109	68	177	—	—	—	—				
Chinese Schools under Boards of Management	7	1,730	1,339	3,069	3	187	86	273	—	—	—	—				
Unaided Schools	1	64	73	137	—	—	6	12	18	30	1	146				
						Overseas Training										
TOTAL:	65	6,542	3,758	10,300	7	545	235	780	7	46	18	64	1	146	—	146

*Includes Preparatory Departments of Government English Schools.

GRAND TOTAL = 11,260
(Number of pupils)

*Includes Preparatory Departments of Government English Schools.

GRAND TOTAL = **11,260**
(Number of pupils)

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN 1957

Steady progress was made in most of the spheres of activity of the Medical Department in 1958. The staff has been progressively expanded with the recruitment of an additional Medical Officer, a Pharmaceutical Chemist, two additional Health Sisters, eight Probationer Nurses, seven Probation Hospital Assistants, nine Probationer Assistant Nurses and two Probationer Dental Nurses. Various officers of all ranks have gone on leave or left the State at the conclusion of their term of secondment, and they have all been replaced either by secondment or recruitment in addition to the persons mentioned above.

More members of the staff of the Department have been sent away from the State for training including—

- 2 Probationer Dental Nurses to the Dental Training School, Penang.
- 1 Probationer Dental Technician to the Dental Training School, Penang.
- 1 Laboratory Assistant to the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.
- 1 X-Ray Assistant to the X-Ray Department, General Hospital, Kuala Belait.
- 1 Probationer Health Inspector to the Royal Society of Health, Singapore.
- 1 Hospital Assistant to the Surgical Department, General Hospital, Kuching.
- 1 Dispenser to the General Hospital, Kuching.
- 1 Nurse and 2 Assistant Nurses to the Midwifery Department, General Hospital, Kuching.

A Medical Officer on long-term contract has been sent to the United Kingdom for training in Surgery and it is hoped that he will obtain his qualification as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (England).

The training of Nurses, Hospital Assistants and Midwives inside the State has continued and been increased during 1957, and a small but regular out-put of trained staff is now coming

from the Nurses and Midwives Training Schools. It is the policy of the department to maintain and expand the existing training schemes since it is believed that trained staff can begin to render valuable service to the community even though the buildings in which, and the conditions under which, they are required to work may not always be as good as could be desired.

The recruitment of local Brunei persons, male or female for training in the Medical Department is still extremely difficult and until the results of the expanded Education Programme begin to appear it will be necessary to look to Sarawak and North Borneo for some of our recruits. During 1957 two local Asian Staff Nurses were promoted to the rank of Assistant Nursing Sister.

The progress with the departmental building programme has been extremely disappointing. Plans for the building of dispensaries at Tutong and Labi, and for the building of midwives houses, and clinics in five localities, and for the considerable enlargement of the dispensary at Bangar, and for building a Health Sister's quarter at Tutong were all agreed upon and approved in April, 1957, but only one or two of these buildings were commenced before the end of 1957 and work on these is only in its earliest stages, whilst most of these have not yet been started although sites are available for all of them.

Construction of the new hospital at Panaga to replace the Government Hospital and the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Hospital at Kuala Belait has not yet started. The plans are ready and the site is available, but this project is now delayed due to some doubts as to whether to pursue the policy in this matter which was decided previously and which has guided the preparation of the plans for this building.

During 1957 the selected Architect commenced work on the plans for the alterations to the Brunei Hospital which are required to increase its accommodation and to bring it up to date.

The alterations and additions to the District Hospital, Kuala Belait were completed during 1957 and this hospital now has a capacity of seventy beds and has simple but adequate departments such as an Operating Theatre, X-Ray Department, Laboratory, Maternity Unit, Dental Department and Out-patient Department.

Other works completed in 1957 were the Electric laundry, alterations to the Nurses Training School, and additions to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at the State Hospital, Brunei.

The building in the hospital compound at Brunei, started as six flats for Sisters, has now been completed, but the shortage of accommodation generally has made it necessary to house Senior Officers of other departments other than Sisters in these flats. The majority of the occupants are however members of the Medical Department.

During 1957 in an attempt to extend the services of the Medical Department more rapidly to the rural areas a scheme for the recruitment and training of men as *Kampong* Medical Orderlies was introduced and funds provided.

A similar scheme for the training of *Kampong bidans* was also started. The intention in both cases was to give elementary training either in the recognition and treatment of common diseases and injuries, and the simple conduct of a confinement so that these persons living remote from the existing Government hospitals, dispensaries, and midwives would have someone available to render medical assistance when required. The Government agreed to pay the persons trained a small salary and to provide their equipment. It was intended that these persons should be permitted to continue their normal employment as padi-planters or whatever work they were accustomed to do.

Unfortunately the greatest difficulty has been encountered in recruiting suitable persons, and it has become clear that those persons who have shown any interest in this work have thought more of the money that it would bring them, than of the good that they could do.

However, it is intended to continue to try to make a success of this scheme since it is thought that it is the only hope of giving much help to the rural areas in the next few years.

Administration:

The administration of the department has now been simplified to the greatest possible extent and it is worth recording that it has not been necessary to increase the administration and

clerical staff of the department in any way during the last two years, in spite of the very considerable increase in its size and activities.

The actual cost of the department to the Government in 1957 was \$2,035,631 as against the estimated cost of \$2,663,262 compared with the equivalent figures of \$1,668,102 and \$2,303,786 of 1956. The saving is again largely due to the inability to recruit staff. Revenue earned by the department from the sale of medicines and hospital charges was \$21,971.

No new legislation was introduced in 1957, but the Enactment for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and Dentists came into force. Three qualified dentists were entered in the "A" register, and following an examination conducted by the Dental Board the names of thirteen unqualified, but practising Chinese dentists were entered in the "B" register. After December 31st, 1957 no more unqualified dentists will be permitted to register or practice in the State.

A total of nineteen doctors were entered in the Medical Practitioners register, but there were never more than ten doctors in the State at one time. This includes the doctors employed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company.

There were ninety-two names on the midwives register, but only a proportion of these were practising midwifery. The others represent the Nursing staff of the Government and Brunei Shell Petroleum Company who although trained midwives were practising as Matrons, Sisters or Nurses and not as midwives.

In November 1957 the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company transferred to the District Hospital, Kuala Belait the tuberculosis in-patients that had been treated by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company whilst the new wards at the District Hospital, Kuala Belait were being built. This is the first step in the implementation of the policy agreed between the State Government and the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company whereby the Government shall eventually accept responsibility for the entire medical and health services throughout the State.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Medical Officers have continued throughout 1957 to give the same valuable co-operation and assistance to the Government Medical Department that has been characteristic of them in the past.

An examination of the figures given in the various appendices for the admissions to and attendances at the various hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics show that there was a satisfactory overall increase in the number of persons making use of the Medical services of the State, but a very great deal remains to be done, both to provide for the medical requirements of the State, and to encourage the local population to make full use of what is provided for them. It is still far too common for the sick to refuse to consult the Doctors, Health Sisters or Hospital Assistants in-charge of dispensaries, and too common for them to refuse to follow the advice given even after they have consulted the medical staff. Likewise many of the disasters in child-birth and the high mortality among infants could be easily avoided if the mothers would make use of the maternity and child welfare services that have been established.

Among those who visited the Medical Department in 1957 were—

Sir H. Wunderly (T.B. Specialist)	5. 7.57
Dr. W. G. Evans (Director of Medical Services, Sarawak)	15. 8.57
Dr. J. Clapham (Director of Medical Services, North Borneo)	15. 8.57
His Excellency Sir R. Turnbull, Governor of North Borneo	20. 8.57
The Earl of Perth, Minister of State	10. 9.57
Professor Baird (Specialist for Obstetrics and Gynaecology)	1.11.57

Curative Services:

Hospitals	— State Hospital, Brunei
	— District Hospital, Kuala Belait
Fixed Dispensaries (with beds for short stay patients)	{ Tutong Temburong
Travelling Dispensaries	{ Brunei Tutong Temburong Kuala Belait.

The two hospitals provide facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of all but the most difficult cases. These difficult cases are referred to the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Hospital, Kuala Belait and to the General Hospital, Singapore.

The dispensaries, fixed, road and river, are manned by Hospital Assistants and serve to treat minor ailments and injuries. Medical Officers have during 1957 made many visits to the upriver *kampongs* in company with the travelling dispensaries.

TABLE I

		1954	1955	1956	1957
State Hospital, Brunei	— In-patients	2,311	2,132	2,010	2,276
	Out-patients	27,860	30,058	31,636	34,618
District Hospital, Kuala Belait	— In-patients	1,169	1,257	1,166	1,330
	Out-patients	35,981	36,455	36,114	46,878
Tutong Dispensary	— In-patients	261	100	61	53
	Out-patients	16,138	20,118	21,067	14,432
Temburong Dispensary	— In-patients	21	149	110	153
	Out-patients	7,820	8,148	7,806	9,411
Brunei Travelling Dispensary	— River Road	1,968	1,911	1,668	1,712
	—	10,609	5,109	5,623	5,408
Kuala Belait Travelling	—	3,621	4,091	6,000	4,701
Tutong Travelling	—	2,129	2,522	2,616	2,782
Temburong Travelling	—	1,217	2,258	1,768	2,566

Medical and Surgical Equipment and Supplies:

During the latter half of 1957 a Pharmaceutical Chemist was recruited and he took over responsibility for the purchase, storage and distribution of the medical and surgical equipment and supplies, and the general supervision of the hospitals and out-station dispensaries. With the ever increasing complexity and number of modern drugs such an appointment was overdue and this officer's help in the control and supervision of drugs is proving extremely valuable, and has already resulted in considerable economies in the purchase of drugs and other medical supplies and equipment. There have been adequate supplies of drugs and equipment at all times during 1957, and no patient has suffered from the lack of these.

Dental Department:

Considerable improvements have been made to the Dental Departments in both of the hospitals in the State, and both are now fully equipped with modern dental units, and dental X-ray machines, and both have small but well-equipped dental laboratories. Two dental technicians are in training at the Dental School in Penang, one of whom is due to return to the State this year.

Two girls were selected and sent to the Dental Nurse's Training School in Penang in April 1957 for training as Dental Nurses. They will form the basis of the School Dental Service at the end of their three years period of training. Attempts were made during the year to obtain the services of two Dental Nurses from New Zealand to start the School Dental Service before the local nurses have completed their training. It was hoped that the New Zealand Nurses would commence work in 1957, but there have been many delays in the process of their recruitment.

It is not now believed that they will reach Brunei before the middle of 1958.

The Dental Officers have pursued the departmental policy of providing a service primarily for school and pre-school children, and have given the remainder of their time to the treatment of hospital patients, maternity cases, and the relief of pain and other emergency work in adults.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

The recruitment of two additional Health Sisters late in 1957 made it possible to expand the Maternity and Child Welfare services considerably. It has been found that with every increase of staff an increase in the demand for their services by the mothers and children occurs.

Maternity and Child Welfare clinics are established in Brunei, *Kampong Ayer*, Kuala Belait and Seria, each run by a Health Sister, and these Sisters with their staffs also conduct many clinics for mothers and children in the rural *kampongs*. Another Health Sister is in charge of the training of midwives, and the supervision of domiciliary midwifery.

Two Lady Medical Officers act as consultants to the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics, and are available to assist in abnormal midwifery cases.

The figure, given previously, of 136.7 per 1,000 live births for the infant mortality rate is an indication of the work still to be done in the field of infant welfare, and doubtless if a maternal mortality rate could be calculated it would also be a cause for concern.

The reports from all the Health Sisters indicate a rapid growth in the amount of their work, and an encouraging response on the part of the local people.

The standard of health of expectant mothers who attend the clinics has improved considerably in the last few years, and there is little doubt that this is related to the generally increased prosperity of the State, and the issue of dried milk, vitamins, and iron preparations to all pregnant women, after the fifth month, who attend the clinics.

It is still a source of worry to the Sister in charge of Midwifery, that in a high proportion of the domiciliary midwifery cases the Government midwife is called only after the delivery. It appears that the women like to obtain the benefits provided by the ante and post-natal clinics but still prefer that they should be delivered by their own native bidans.

Eye Department:

The Ophthalmologist (Borneo Territories) visited Brunei from 31st December, 1956 to 24th January 1957, and he worked at the State Hospital Brunei and the District Hospital, Kuala Belait.

Patients seen	259
Operations performed	38
Spectacles prescribed	77

The diseases of greatest incidence are still Pterygium, Cataract, Refractive Errors and Trachoma.

Public Health:

An outbreak of influenza occurred in May 1957, part of the epidemic outbreak of so-called "Asian Flu" which spread throughout the world. The disease in Brunei was of a mild form, and the majority of the cases were recovered within five days, although some took longer to recover, and a few relapsed. No serious complications were reported and no death due to influenza occurred.

No other disease of epidemic proportions occurred, and the incidence of notifiable diseases was as follows:—

Malaria	4
Diphtheria	1
Typhoid form	3
Paratyphoid form	4

There were no significant changes in the staff of the Health Department during the year. The routine services of the Health Department have been maintained and where possible expanded and a great deal of effort has been put into anti-mosquito drainage, and larva control by oiling, and the control of adult mosquitos by "fogging" with 5 per cent D.D.T. in kerosene, and Dieldrex 15.

Anti-Malarial and Anti-Mosquito Work:

Malaria cases reported Brunei	437
Malaria cases reported Kuala Belait	25

Most of these were found to be relapsed or imported cases.

A considerable part of the new residential area of Brunei Town was brought under mosquito control in 1957 by a combination of open concrete drainage, sub-soil drainage and the clearing of much scrub, and by the use of Swing-fogging to kill off adult mosquitos. The work has not been completed, but already a satisfactory decline in the number of nuisance mosquitos has been achieved.

The length of concrete drain constructed was 10 chains.

The length of sub-soil drain laid was 162 chains.

The length of earth drain constructed was 40 chains.

Areas of scrub newly cleared was 23 acres.

Swing-fog control of adult mosquito and the maintenance of drains was in part carried out, and wholly supervised by Health Department staff in Brunei and Kuala Belait during 1957.

Residual Spraying:

The whole of the houses in the rural areas of the State were sprayed with D.D.T. in 1957. The work was done by two teams under the control of a Health Inspector and it represents a considerable step in the direction of the control of Malaria in the State. A total of 4,882 dwellings was sprayed, giving protection to 27,869 persons. The Brunei teams, at the request of the Sarawak Government also sprayed the houses in the Limbang District; 2,342 were sprayed protecting 10,919 persons. 1957 was the first year that an effort was made to spray the whole State, and a great deal of useful information has been obtained which will enable the 1958 and subsequent programmes to be more effectively carried out.

Conservancy:

In the three Municipal areas of Brunei, Seria and Kuala Belait a total of 1,604 night-soil buckets were emptied each night, three lorries and three teams of labourers being used. It is an unsatisfactory and insanitary system which cannot too quickly be replaced by water borne sewage systems.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal:

In Brunei Town 2,368 loads of refuse have been dumped and covered by 270 loads of earth in a tidal swamp near the Clifford Bridge. The dumping has not been satisfactory due to inadequate soil cover and has led to much fly-breeding which has only been controlled by spraying. A new site and a guarantee of more earth cover have been obtained for 1958.

In Seria the town refuse has been collected and burnt at the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company incinerators and at Kuala Belait the refuse has been dumped and covered in an attempt to reclaim a swamp.

Water Supply:

The Brunei Town water supply continued to be excellent, although it has become inadequate during very dry months. In Kuala Belait a 24-hour water supply has now been obtained from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company supply and by the end of the year 75 per cent of the houses in the Seria/Belait areas had piped water supply.

An attempt was in 1957 made to drill bore-hole wells for some isolated houses in the Brunei district but only one of these proved successful.

Slaughter Houses:

The slaughter houses in Brunei, Kuala Belait and Seria were frequently inspected by the Health staff in 1957. None of these places is satisfactory, and all are dirty and insanitary.

The number of animals slaughtered was—

Pigs	8,173
Goats	81
Buffalo	2,100
Cattle	96

Rats:

A total of 948 rats were destroyed in traps by the two Health Department rat-catchers in the State in 1957. Others, an unknown number, were destroyed by poisoning.

Licensing:

The following premises were licensed during 1957:—

Hawker	228
Billiard Saloon	5
Coffee and Eating Shop	70
Laundry	2
Coffee Shop	70
Ice and Ice Cream	3
Chekor	9
Market Stall	188

Bakery	12
Barber	5
Lodging House	6
Rice Mill	1
Sago Mill	1
Aerated Water Factory	3
Cold Storage	1
Hotel	1
Poultry	1

All employees working in these premises were medically examined and X-rayed prior to the issue of the licences, with the exception of the Billiard saloon employees. The policy of X-raying school teachers was continued in 1957. A total of 488 teachers was examined and ten cases of active tuberculosis were discovered.

Port Health Work:

Brunei forty-five Optional Bills of Health were issued to vessels coming from Singapore and Hong Kong. Kuala Belait five Optional Bills of Health were issued to vessels coming from Singapore and Hong Kong.

Tutong, Muara and Bangar:

These three small towns are visited and inspected by officers of the Health Department.

(c) PENSIONS SCHEME

The State Pensions Enactment (No. 10 of 1954) was approved by the Sultan in Council on 23rd December, 1954, and was introduced on 1st April, 1955, with retroactive effect from 1st January, 1955.

The scheme, non-contributory and without means test, provides benefits as follows:—

- (a) Old Age Pensions,
- (b) Pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependants,
- (c) Allowances for the dependants of Lepers,
- (d) Allowances for the dependants of Lunatics,
- (e) Disability Pensions, and
- (f) Any other Pensions and Allowances as Regulations may prescribe.

Old Age Pensions:

Old age pensions are paid to any person who having attained the age of sixty years, either,

- (a) was born in the State and has resided therein for a period of not less than ten years, or,
- (b) having been born outside the State has resided therein for a period of not less than thirty years.

The period of residence in either case being immediately preceding the date when the person became eligible for the pension.

Old age pensions have been paid since 1st January, 1955. During the year 1957, amounts totalling \$593,980 were paid to 2,452 persons. Old age pensions are paid at the rate of \$20 per person per month.

Pensions for the Blind and Allowances for their Dependants:

Pensions for the blind are paid to persons who are at least fifteen years of age, who are unable to work because of their blindness, and who have resided in the State for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date when they became eligible for the pension. In certain circumstances allowances may be paid to the dependants of blind persons who are in receipt of a pension for the blind.

Pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependants were introduced in July, 1955. During the year 1957, pensions and allowances totalling \$24,870 were paid to sixty-three blind pensions and 42 dependants.

Blind pensions are paid at the rate of \$20 per person per month and monthly allowances at the rate of \$10 for persons under the age of fifteen years and \$20 for persons over the age of fifteen years are paid to dependants.

Allowances for the Dependants of Lepers:

Allowances for the dependants of lepers are payable to any person who is at least fifteen years of age, who has resided in the State for a period of at least ten years immediately preceding the date upon which he became eligible for the allowance, and who is the dependant of a leper receiving approved treatment.

Allowances for the dependants of lepers were introduced in July, 1955. During the year 1957 allowances totalling \$240 were paid to one dependant.

The allowances are paid at the same rates as for the dependants of blind persons.

Allowances for the Dependants of Lunatics:

Allowances for the dependants of lunatics are payable to any person who is at least fifteen years of age, who has resided in the State for a period of at least ten years immediately preceding the date upon which he became eligible for the allowance and who is the dependant of a lunatic who has either been detained or committed to care.

The allowances were introduced in July, 1955. No such allowances were paid during the year 1957.

The allowances are payable at the same rates as for the dependants of blind persons and lepers.

Disability Pensions:

Disability pensions are provided for persons who are at least fifteen years of age, who are unable to work because of their disability, who have resided in the State for at least ten years immediately preceding the date upon which they became eligible for the allowance, who are likely to be subject to disability for a considerable period and who are under-going approved medical treatment.

Disability pensions are at the rate of \$20 per month. Regulations authorising the payment of disability pensions have not yet been introduced.

Other Pensions and Allowances:

An amendment to the Enactment was approved by the Sultan in Council on 17th April, 1956, providing for the payment of a rehabilitation allowance for discharged lepers to be introduced with effect from 1st June, 1956. The allowance is at the rate of \$20 per month for six months and provision is made for the allowance to be continued for a further period not exceeding six months. No claims for the allowance were received during 1957.

Only one kind of pension may be awarded in respect of any one person. An elderly blind person, for example, may draw the old age pension. It is for this reason that the number of blind

persons awarded, does not represent the full number of blind persons in Brunei eligible for the award. There is a proviso that in no circumstances shall the blind pension and the blind person's dependant allowance exceed one hundred dollars in respect of any one blind person. There is a similar proviso for the allowances payable in respect of the dependants of lepers and lunatics.

The scheme is administered by a Controller of Pensions appointed by the British Resident. The Controller is assisted by a staff at Headquarters whose duties, inter alia, consist of investigating claims, the preparation of the monthly forms and their distribution with the payment packets to District Officers, who in turn redistribute to approved Village Headmen who ultimately make payment to the pensioner in the various villages under their control. The pensions are therefore taken to the pensioners who have only a short distance to come to collect. In practice the staff at Headquarters, the District Officers and the Village Headmen have carried out their duties extremely well. Pensions are a charge on revenue.

An advisory committee consisting of representatives of the main races and of each district, was appointed in 1955. The duty of the committee is to advise the Controller of Pensions on any matters arising from the working of the Pensions Enactment.

The Enactment provides a right of appeal by unsuccessful claimants to the Sultan in Council. An appeal committee was set up and held its first meeting in October, 1955. In 1957 there were eighty-nine claims rejected by the Controller of these sixty-two appeals were lodged and thirty-two of them were successful.

PENSIONS DEPARTMENT

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES AWARDED IN 1957

<i>Type of Pensions</i>	<i>Jan.-Nov. \$</i>	<i>Dec. \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Number of Pension- ers</i>	<i>Depen- dants</i>
OLD AGE PENSIONS					
Brunei Town	315,790	30,150	345,940	1,410	—
Kuala Belait	94,980	8,780	103,760	433	—
Temburong	30,780	2,880	33,660	135	—
Tutong	101,380	9,240	110,620	474	—
	<u>\$542,930</u>	<u>\$51,050</u>	<u>\$593,980</u>	<u>2,452</u>	

<i>Type of Pensions</i>	<i>Jan.-Nov. \$</i>	<i>Dec. \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Number of Pension- ers</i>	<i>Depen- dants</i>
BLIND PENSIONS					
Brunei Town	16,790	1,580	18,370	44	35
Kuala Belait	1,880	160	2,040	5	3
Temburong	1,900	160	2,060	6	2
Tutong	2,200	200	2,400	8	2
	<u>\$ 22,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,100</u>	<u>\$ 24,870</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>42</u>

<i>Type of Pensions</i>	<i>Jan.-Nov. \$</i>	<i>Dec. \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Number of Pension- ers</i>	<i>Depen- dants</i>
LEPERS ALLOWANCE					
Brunei Town	—	—	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	220	20	240	—	1
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>

<i>Type of Pensions</i>	<i>Jan.-Nov. \$</i>	<i>Dec. \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Number of Pension- ers</i>	<i>Depen- dants</i>
LUNATICS ALLOWANCE					
Brunei Town	—	—	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	—	—	—	—	—
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Number of claimants who died during year	149
Number of pensioners who visited Mecca	26
Number of rejected claims	89
Number of appeals heard	62
Number of successful appeals	32
Number of medical examinations	138
Number of successful medical examinations	126

<i>Cultural Group</i>	<i>Type of Pension of Allowance</i>			
	<i>Old Age</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Lepers</i>	<i>Lunatics</i>
Malay	2,037	58	—	—
Chinese	215	1	1	—
Iban	49	—	—	—
Dusun	123	2	—	—
Murut	7	2	—	—
Javanese	10	—	—	—
Indian	9	—	—	—
Tagal	2	—	—	—
	<hr/> 2,452 <hr/>	<hr/> 63 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATION

THE main body of the law consists of the enactments contained in the Revised Edition of the Laws (1951) together with certain other enactments passed before that date, which were excluded therefrom by virtue of the provisions of section 5 and the Schedule to the Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment (Cap. 1), and all enactments, other than the Revised Edition of the Law Enactment, passed since the 1st of January, 1952. The enactments passed between 1952 and 1955 have been published in a Supplement to the Revised Edition of the Laws of Brunei. Volumes containing the principal subsidiary legislation enacted and made in 1956 were published in 1957, and volumes containing the principal subsidiary legislation enacted and made in 1957 will be published early in 1958.

In addition, one of the Proclamations made by the British Military Administration still retains the force of law by virtue of the provisions of the Proclamations, Transfer of Powers and Interpretation Enactment, 1946.

The legislature has been fit to adopt in the State certain laws from Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and England.

The laws adopted from Malaya are:—

- (a) The Evidence Ordinance, 1950;
- (b) The Bankers Books (Evidence) Ordinance, 1949;
- (c) The Contracts (Malay States) Ordinance, 1950; and
- (d) The Specific Relief (Malay States) Ordinance, 1950.

The latter two Ordinances have now been suitably amended, by virtue of the Adopted Laws (Publication in the *Gazette*) Enactment, 1956, and published in the State under the Short titles of the Contracts Enactment and the Specific Relief Enactment.

The subsidiary legislation as amended or replaced from time to time of the Colony of Singapore referred to in the Second and Third Schedules of the Air Navigation Enactment, 1954, apply in the State.

The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been adopted from the Colony of Sarawak but have been published in the Revised Edition. In addition, Brunei has adopted with certain amendments the Trade Marks Ordinance and Merchandise Marks Ordinance of Sarawak. These Ordinances have now, by virtue of the provisions of the adopted Laws (Publication in the *Gazette*) Enactment, 1956, been published in the State under the short titles of the Trade Marks Enactment, 1956, and the Merchandise Marks Enactment, 1956.

By the Application of Laws Enactment (Cap. 2 of the Revised Edition) the English common law, principles of equity and statutes of general application which were in force on the 25th day of April, 1951, shall, with necessary modifications, apply in cases where there is no provision either in the enacted or adopted laws of the State.

A revision of the subsidiary legislation made up to 31st December, 1955, carried out by virtue of the provisions of the Revised Edition of the Subsidiary Legislation Enactment, 1956, has been prepared and was promulgated in December, 1957. It will come into force on the first day of January, 1958, and will then be the authentic version of all subsidiary legislation therein contained.

The official language of all legislation is English.

The State Council met on ten occasions during 1957 and the following enactments were passed:—

No. 1 — The Minor Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment amends the Minor Offences Enactment (Cap. 30) so as to prohibit, except in special circumstances, the wearing of uniforms in connection with political objects, and to control the use of personal flags by societies.

2. Secondly, power was given by this Enactment to the Chief Police Officer, with the sanction of Resident, to ban assemblies in or near public places or in places of public resort as well in public roads themselves.

No. 2 — The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This, an enactment of 32 sections, made many amendments (previously made in Sarawak) modernising certain part of the Code and bringing it into line with present day ideas.

No. 3 — The Probate and Administration Enactment,, 1957.

This Enactment amends the Probate and Administration Enactment, 1955, so as to make it clear that—

- (a) Deputy and Assistant Probate Officers as well as the Probate Officer are protected for acts done in good faith by them in the execution or intended execution of their powers under the Enactment;
- (b) the property of non-Muslim Asians domiciled in Brunei should descend according to their personal law; and
- (c) the property of a person dying in Brunei but domiciled outside the State should descend according to the law of his country of domicile.

No. 4 — The Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Court (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment amends the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Court Enactment, 1955, by

- (a) requiring persons renouncing the Islamic Religion to report their renunciation to the Secretary to the Majlis and making it an offence for them to fail to do so, and
- (b) making it an offence for any person other, than a class of person exempted by Muslim law, during Ramathan to eat, smoke or drink during the hours of daylight in that month.

No. 5 — The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment amends and re-enacts the law relating to Workmen's Compensation, so as to bring it into line, as far as circumstances permit, with the law now in force in Singapore and Sarawak.

2. The two principal changes brought about by this Enactment were to increase the maximum amount of compensation payable, and to provide that all persons come within the scope of this Enactment, apart from those specifically excluded.

No. 6 — The Labour (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment was passed to conform with certain International Labour Organisation Conventions.

2. It provides that a worker may apply to the Commissioner of Labour for cancellation of his contract, if that contract has not been reduced to writing owing to the fault of the employer.

3. It further enacts that no contract shall be binding on the family of a worker, unless it specifically so provides.

No. 7 — The Fingerprints (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment clarifies what exactly is required to prove a previous conviction outside Brunei.

No. 8 — The Undesirable Publications (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

At present the provisions relating to the prohibition of undesirable publications are contained in both the Sedition Enactment (Cap. 24) and in the Undesirable Publications Enactment (Cap. 25). This duplication has been considered undesirable, as it leads to confusion. This Enactment accordingly provides that all the provisions relating to undesirable publications should be deleted from the Sedition Enactment and that all matters relating to such publications should be dealt with under the Undesirable Publications Enactment.

2. The opportunity has been taken to make certain other amendments to the Principal Enactment.

No. 9 — The Sedition (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This was a necessary complement to Enactment No. 8.

No. 10 — The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment gives power to the Courts, in cases in which it seems proper, to order that a person guilty of an offence connected with the possession of smoking of opium who is an addict should receive treatment in a hospital or his own home instead of being convicted and sent to prison.

No. 11 — The Oil Mining (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment puts it beyond doubt that an oil exploration licence may be renewed more than once, in fact may be renewed any number of times.

No. 12 — The Immigration (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

Under the new Immigration Enactment (not yet in force) the powers of the Controller to cancel Entry and Re-entry. Permits obtained as a result of false or misleading statements will have to be exercised at the time of the permit-holder's arrival, and there is no effective remedy where the Controller is successfully deceived at the time of entry and the truth is only discovered subsequently. This Enactment provides such a remedy.

No. 13 — The Minor Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment is intended to take the place of Order in Council No. 1 of 1931, as the validity in law of that Order is not certain, and provides, that there shall be a close season for certain animals and birds.

No. 14 — The Pawn brokers (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment puts it beyond that for a pawnbroker to do anything which the Enactment forbids him to do, or not to do anything which the Enactment tells him to do, constitutes a punishable offence.

No. 15 — The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

The object of this Enactment is primarily to bring the incidence of Estate Duty into line with the present value of

money and the new Article 1 to the First Schedule follows 1952 legislation in North Borneo. The opportunity was taken to make certain other minor amendments.

No. 16 — The Repeal of Order in Council No. 1 of 1932.

Order-in-Council No. 1 of 1932 was in effect a set of regulations for the control of engineering stores in time of war. This Order-in-Council being obsolete, it was considered that the best course was specifically to repeal it, this was done by this Enactment.

No. 17 — The Road Traffic (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment makes it beyond doubt that traffic signs in use before the coming into force of the Principal Enactment are, if approved by the Controller of Land Transport, lawful traffic signs.

2. The opportunity was taken to give power to repeal Order in Council No. 2 of 1931, concerning the registration of bicycles, the provisions of which will be re-enacted at the time of repeal in the form of Regulations under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1954.

No. 18 — The Labour (Amendment) (No. 2) Enactment, 1957.

Section 2 of this Enactment brings within the definition of "immigrant worker" persons who come into the State without any promise of work and later obtain work here.

2. Section 3 ensures that employers cannot hide behind a plea of ignorance when they employ immigrant workers without obtaining a licence from the Commissioner so to do.

No. 19 — The Bills of Sale (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

When the Bills of Sale Enactment, 1956, was passed it was intended to set up separate registries in different parts of the State. It has been, however, considered desirable on grounds of economy to provide for a single registry and this Enactment provides accordingly. It also permits the Registrar to destroy certain documents which have become ineffective, so preventing the accumulation of useless records.

No. 20 — The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment provides that the register compiled under the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Enactment, 1956, should be altered to allow for the registration in two separate classes of all dentists lawfully practising in the State. Certain other amendments, of practical value, were also made to the Principal Enactment.

No. 21 — The Companies (Amendment) Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment contains provisions to prevent the possible confusion caused by a local company being registered in a name resembling that of a foreign company carrying on business in the State, to extend to business names, when there is legislation controlling them, the protection given to the names of existing companies, and to give the Registrar a discretion to refuse registration of misleading names.

No. 22 — The Advocates Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment, which has not yet been brought into force, makes specific provision for the appearance in the Court of legal practitioners, and for the practising of law in the State by properly qualified persons.

No. 23 — The Pension Enactment, 1957.

This Enactment provides comprehensive and up-to-date pension legislation (including scheduled Regulations) for Brunei Government Officers.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON

THE Courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are as follows:—

The Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court;

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

Courts of Magistrates of the Third Class;

Court of the Chief Kathi; and

Courts of Kathis.

This Judicial system was created by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, and the Courts Enactment (Cap. 6). The old Court of Appeal and the Court of the Resident have been abolished.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, which has a unified jurisdiction over the three territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consists of the Chief Justice (styled the Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei) and as many Puisne Judge as may from time to time be appointed.

An uneven number, not being less than three, of Supreme Court Judges constitutes the Court of Appeal. In certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court.

One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court. The High Court has an unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony and matters concerning Islamic marriage, religion and divorce. It has an unlimited criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships

registered in the State, or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas aboard any ship, whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases, from the judgments of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction and from the judgments of Second Class Magistrates.

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class. The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 (which limit may be specially extended by the Chief Justice to \$1,000), and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the law does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000.— The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court (except where a special jurisdiction has been conferred) are imprisonment for twelve months and/or a fine of \$1,000. The Court has an appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by Magistrates of the Third Class.

Courts of Second Class Magistrates. The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$250 and criminal jurisdiction in the cases of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months and the maximum fine does not exceed \$1,000. The maximum sentence which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for six months and/or a fine of \$250.00.

Courts of Third Class Magistrates. The Court of a Magistrate of the Third Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$50 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months, and the maximum fine does not exceed \$250. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for two months and/or a fine of \$100.00.

The Courts of the Chief Kathi and Kathis. This Court of the Chief Kathi and the Courts of the Kathis deal solely with questions concerning the Islamic religion, marriage and divorce. The Court of the Chief Kathi may in its criminal jurisdiction try any offence committed by a Muslim and punishable under the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955 (No. 20 of 1955), and may impose any punishment therefor provided; and may in its civil jurisdiction, hear and determine all actions and proceedings in which all the parties profess the Islamic religion and which relate to:—

- (a) betrothal, marriage, divorce, nullity of marriage or judicial separation;
- (b) any disposition of, or claim to, property arising out of any of the matters set out in paragraph (a);
- (c) maintenance of dependants, legitimacy, guardianship, or custody of infants;
- (d) division of, or claims to, *sa'pencharian property*;
- (e) determination of the persons entitled to share in the estate of a deceased person who professed the Islamic religion, or of the shares to which such persons are respectively entitled;
- (f) wills or death-bed gifts of a deceased person who professed the Islamic religion;
- (g) gifts *inter vivos* or settlements made without consideration in money or money's worth, by a person professing the Islamic religion;
- (h) *wakaf* or *Nazr*; or
- (i) other matters in respect of which jurisdiction is conferred by any written law.

The Court of a Kathi may in its criminal jurisdiction try any offence committed by a Muslim and punishable under the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955, for which the maximum punishment provided by law does not exceed imprisonment for one month or a fine of one hundred dollars or both, and may impose any punishment therefore provided; and in its civil jurisdiction may hear and determine all such actions and proceedings as the Court of the Chief Kathi is authorised to hear and determine, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred dollars, or is not capable of estimation in terms of money.

Procedure in the Court is regulated by:—

- (a) The Courts Enactment (Cap. 6);
- (b) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951;
- (c) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council, 1951;
- (d) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Court of Appeal Rules;
- (e) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Specified Classes of Appeals) Rules;
- (f) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Court of Appeal) (Fees in criminal Matters) Rules;
- (g) The Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei High Court (Fees Rules) as amended;

TABLE A
COURT RETURN OF FIGURES (CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES) FOR THE YEAR 1957

CRIMINAL

District	High Court Magistrate's Court		1st Class Magistrate's Court		2nd Class Magistrate's Court		3rd Class Magistrate's Court		Total		No. of Persons Sentenced	No. of accused charged	No. of cases with drawn	No. of cases pending	No. of Transfer
	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused	No. of Cases Accused					
Brunei	5	6	53	61	252	364	323	346	633	777	689	34	48	6	nil
Temburong	—	—	2	3	8	8	—	—	10	11	8	1	2	—	nil
Tutong	—	—	4	4	57	88	—	—	61	92	90	1	1	—	nil
Muara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belait	4	4	74	126	215	279	121	187	414	596	549	19	25	—	—
Seria	—	—	4	4	679	769	—	—	683	773	648	40	77	—	8
Total	9	10	137	198	1211	1508	444	533	1801	2249	1984	95	153	6	11

CIVIL

District	Total No. of Cases Judge of Appeal	No. of Cases in High Court	No. of Cases in 1st Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases dismissed	Amount Claimed
Brunei	—	7	8	15	—	—	\$ 40,863.22
Temburong	—	1	—	—	—	—	802.40
Tutong	—	1	—	—	—	—	274.63
Muara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belait	—	25	25	9	2	1	188,999.73
Seria	—	—	—	3	—	—	435.77
	—	34	33	27	2	1	161,375.75

<i>District</i>	<i>Letters of Administra- tion</i>	<i>Probate (Re-sealing)</i>	<i>Coroner's Inquest</i>	<i>Criminal Appeal</i>	<i>Civil Appeal</i>
Brunei	5	1	2	—	—
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	1	—	—	—	—
Muara	—	—	—	—	—
Belait	24	1	5	6	—
Seria	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	2	7	6	—

Note:— 1. Of the 2249 offenders 2242 were adults and 7 were juveniles.

Of the 2242 adult offenders convictions were registered in 1957, 95 were discharged 153 had their cases withdrawn (by prosecution), 6 pending 11 transferred.

Of the 7 juvenile offenders convictions were registered in 7, Nil were discharged.

2. Of the persons convicted:—

- (1) 15 were punished by imprisonment and fine, the most severe sentence imposed being 7 months and \$840.00 fine;
- (2) 54 were punished by imprisonment, the highest being 6 years;
- (3) 1790 were punished by fine, the highest fine imposed being \$2,000.00;
- (4) 38 were discharged on probation;
- (5) 254 were cautioned and discharged.

TABLE B

KATHIS COURTS

Court Returns of Figures for the year 1957.

CRIMINAL

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Cases in Kathis' Court</i>	<i>No. of persons sentenced</i>	<i>No. of Accused discharged</i>	<i>No. of Cases withdrawn</i>	<i>No. of Cases pending</i>	<i>No. of Cases transferred</i>
Brunei	13	7	—	2	4	—
Belait	3	2	2	21	—	—
Tutong	1	2	—	—	—	—
Tumburong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	11	2	23	4	—

POLICE

Organisation:

The Chief Police Officer and his staff work in the Headquarters at Brunei Town. This building also houses the Officer Commanding Police Department Brunei; Brunei Town Police Station; Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and Special Branch Headquarters.

Work on the new Police Headquarters was delayed in 1957, but, it is anticipated that a start will be made during 1958.

The Immigration Department Headquarters was moved to Brunei and is now housed in new offices in Brunei Town.

The new Land Transport Department Offices and Vehicle Examination Depot in Brunei Town was occupied early in the year.

The Brunei Police Force Band was formed during the year.

There has been no change in the organisation of the two Police Districts. The Band; Radio; Immigration; Traffic and Transport Branches and the Brunei Fire Brigade constitute specialised Branches.

Work is nearing completion on the new Kuala Belait District Police Headquarters at Panaga.

The Federation of Malaya Detachment is stationed in the Kuala Belait District.

Recruit training is carried out at the Police Training School, Kuching, Sarawak.

The rank of Lance Corporal was abolished with effect from 1st January, 1957.

The C.I.D.:

The Officer Commanding Police Department of each District is responsible for all matters of criminal intelligence and investigation within their commands.

The Special Branch:

This Branch is staffed by Brunei State Police and Sarawak Constabulary personnel posted to the State of Brunei.

The Branch is responsible for the collection, collation and assessment of security intelligence, and the prevention and detection of all subversive activity.

Strength and Distribution:

BRUNEI POLICE FORCE

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Chief Police Officer	1	1
Gazetted Officers	4	3
Chief Inspectors	1	1
Senior Inspectors	2	2
Inspectors	10	9
Probationary Inspectors	1	2
Sergeant Major	3	2
Sergeants	17	17
Corporals	59	47
Constables	277	279
TOTAL	375	363

Brunei Police Force Band:

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Director of Music	1	1
Inspectors	1	—
Sergeants	1	—
Corporals	5	2
Constables	36	41
TOTAL	44	44

Sarawak Constabulary—Field Force Platoon:

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Gazetted Officers	1	1
Probationary Inspectors	1	1
Sergeants	1	1
Corporals	4	4
Constables	36	37
TOTAL	43	44

Sarawak Constabulary—Special Branch:

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Gazetted Officers	1	1
Inspectors	2	2
Sergeants	—	—
Corporals	1	1
Constables	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Federation of Malaya Police Force Detachment, Brunei:

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Gazetted Officers	2	2
Inspectors	1	—
Sergeant Major	1	1
Sergeant	3	3
Corporal	16	14
Constable	80	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	103	95
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sarawak Constabulary—Field Force Platoon:

The Sarawak Constabulary Field Force Platoon is a Force reserve for internal security duties, and is trained on para-military lines. The Platoon also undertakes long and short distance patrols into the interior.

Federation of Malaya Police Force:

This Detachment is employed on regular Police duties in the Belait District, and makes up the difference between the actual and authorised strength of the Brunei State Police Force.

There were two changes over of personnel during the year.

The Oilfields Security Force (The Brunei Volunteer Police Force):

This Force comprises 203 all ranks—it was raised in 1954 for duties within the Oilfields area. All members are on the staff of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company.

The Force is divided into three Groups—"Control", "Technical" and "Support". The Technical and Control Groups after basic training, do a minimum of re-training. The Support Group is very active in re-training and takes part in all Ceremonial Parades with the regular Units.

Almost all ranks of the Support Group attend a fulltime one-week Training Camp at Telisai.

PERSONNEL

Appointments and Promotions:

Mr. A. N. Outram, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Police Officer, proceeded on vacation leave on 18th September, 1957, and was succeeded by Mr. T. S. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. E. House, A.R.C.M., was appointed Director of Music on 29th January, 1957.

Chief Inspector S. Liew was promoted Assistant Superintendent of Police on 1st September, 1957.

Mr. T. S. Mackie was appointed Immigration Officer, Brunei on 12th December, 1957.

Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad was appointed Deputy Controller of Land Transport on 30th May, 1957.

Senior Inspector Ali Ahmad was promoted Chief Inspector on 1st October, 1957.

Inspector Pengiran Abas was promoted Senior Inspector on 1st August, 1957.

Inspector B. M. G. Carvalho was promoted Senior Inspector on 1st October, 1957.

Sergeant Major No. 1 Metali bin Osman was promoted Inspector on 1st August, 1957.

Awards:

The Brunei Police Medal—Cpl. 70 Pengiran Damit bin Pengiran Jambul.

44 members of the Force were commended for outstanding work by the Chief Police Officer, and four were granted rewards amounting to \$65.00.

RECRUITING

The average educational standard of recruits has been maintained at Standard III in a Malay School.

51 recruits were appointed Police Constables in the Uniform Branch of the Force, having successfully completed their training at the Police Training School, Kuching; and were posted to Districts. 83 are still under training; 12 were discharged as being unlikely to become efficient policemen.

43 Bandsmen were enlisted.

Of the 95 men recruited during the year, there were 85 Malays, 1 Chinese and 9 Sea Dayaks. The figure for Chinese recruits is still far too low in ratio to the Chinese Population.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

On joining the Force, a recruit is given 220 Training days' basic training at the Police Training School, Sarawak Constabulary, Kuching. The syllabus is the same as for the Sarawak Constabulary.

Every member of the Rank and File in each District attends two-hour instruction classes each week. This is arranged for every week of the year and covers:—

- (a) Penal Code;
- (b) Criminal Procedure Code;
- (c) Evidence Enactments;
- (b) General Enactments;
- (e) Police General Orders;
- (f) Police Standing Orders.

In addition, Drill and Weapon Training Parades are held weekly.

One Chief Inspector returned from the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore on 5th February, 1957.

Two Inspectors returned from the Police Training School, Singapore in July, 1957.

Two N.C.O.s. attended a Refresher Course at the Police Training School, Kuching, Sarawak during the year.

One School teacher and two Religious teachers are employed in the Force to give free lessons on the "three R's." and on Religion to Muslim members of the Force.

HEALTH

The health of the Force remains satisfactory.

WELFARE

The supervision of the welfare of the various Branches of the Force continues to be the immediate responsibility of the Gazetted Officer in Charge, and regular meetings of the various Welfare Committees are held.

No serious complaints were received during the year.

The State Information Service Film Unit continued to exhibit 16 m.m. English and Malay films for members of the Rank and File and their families.

A "Tattoo" was held in September in conjunction with the Sarawak Constabulary Band.

The Police Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society membership numbered 169. The assets of this Society at the end of the year were:—

Cash at Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Current Account)	\$25,686.59
Cash at Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Savings Account)	\$26,839.53
Loan balance from members	\$13,118.00
Loans were granted amounting to	\$21,490.00
Childrens' parties were held at Hari Raya.	

Messes and Canteens operate at the following Police Stations:—

Brunei;
Seria;
Kuala Belait
Panaga Barracks.

UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

Although regular supplies of accoutrements were received from the Crown Agents, there are still some Indents outstanding. The contract tailor continued to supply the Force with uniforms.

The Ceremonial Dress was worn for the first time by a Guard of Honour mounted for His Highness the Sultan on the occasion of the opening of the Brunei Airport.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The radio equipment consists of:—

H.F. — 1 set at Brunei Town.
2 sets at Kuala Belait.

Communication is maintained with Police at Miri, Kuching (through Miri), Labuan and Jesselton.

V.H.F. — Fixed Stations:—

1 at Brunei Town Police Headquarters;
1 at Seria Police Station;
1 at Kuala Belait District Headquarters;
1 at Miri Police Headquarters.

24 Mobile sets in various Police vehicles.

ACCIDENTS

	1957	1956
Accidents	334	262
Casulties (including persons killed)	51	48
Persons killed	6	4

At the end of 1957, the number of vehicles registered in the State was 15,858 mechanically and non-mechanically propelled. Thus, there is at least 1 vehicle to every 4.5 persons.

The number of seizable offences known to the Police in 1957 was 640.

The value of stolen property, as estimated by the owners was \$50,838.30 compared with \$30,385.00 in 1956. The value of property recovered was \$39,963.30 compared with \$7,376.10 in 1956.

Crime statistics are shown at Appendix "L".

MISCELLANEOUS

Suicides and Attempts

There was one suicide and one attempted suicide as compared with four and two attempted in 1956.

Aliens Registered

42,124 aliens reported their arrival in 1957; 41,061 of whom were in transit and 1,063 were registered as new residents.

The following table shows the cost of the Police Force during the year:—

	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
Personal emoluments	\$1,808,482.00	\$1,600,205.00
Other Charges	441,500.00	528,011.00
Special Expenditure	167,830.00	114,931.00
	<hr/> \$2,417,812.00	<hr/> \$2,243,147.00

The total cost of \$2,243,147 represents approximately \$31.15 per head of the estimated population of 72,000. This calculation takes no account of revenue collected by the Force.

Police Reward Fund

The assets of the Fund on 31st December, 1957, were \$2,655.88. Rewards totalling \$65.00 were paid to the Rank and File.

FIRE BRIGADE

The Fire Brigade comprises of the following stations:

Brunei Town
Berakas Airport
Kuala Belait

Appliances on charge are:—

Brunei Town	—	1 Willys Jeep Fire Engine
		1 Bedford fire-tender
Berakas Airport	—	1 Bedford fire-tender
		1 CO ₂ fire-trailer
Kuala Belait	—	1 Willys Jeep Fire Engine

There was only one serious fire during the year.

LAND TRANSPORT

The Chief Police Officer is the Controller of Land Transport, appointed under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1954.

This Department is responsible for the registration, licensing and examination of all motor vehicles and drivers.

The following table shows the number of vehicles registered as at 31st December, 1957:—

Motor cars (private)	1041
Taxis	41
Land Rovers	356
Trucks	1084
Buses	83
Other vehicles	929

7109 driving licences were issued during the year.

\$305,111 revenue was collected.

The Chief Police Officer is the Senior Immigration Officer for the State.

The following table shows the number of persons entering and leaving the State during the year:—

<i>Nationality (in alphabetical order)</i>	<i>Entering</i>		<i>Leaving</i>	
	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
American	45	4	45	13
British (Indigenous)	1414	529	1416	536
British (Dayaks)	2313	372	2607	428
British (Malays)	7997	4137	7957	3735
British (Non Indigenous)	556	279	469	216
Burmese	51	32	41	24
Chinese (British)	3742	1958	3760	1868
Chinese (Aliens)	3366	1466	3174	1332
Chinese British and Aliens	7314	2699	7408	2562
Dutch	248	109	268	95
French	13	16	13	11
Indonesian and Pakistanis	1526	265	1370	230
Indonesian	120	25	104	21
Swiss	24	—	23	9
Others	1079	426	970	355
TOTAL	29807	12317	29625	11436

Revenue collected for the year was \$20,881.20.

The Chief Police Officer is Registrar of Societies.

At the close of 1957 there were 57 Registered Societies.

CONCLUSION

I take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Police Force and others attached to the Police Department for the loyal support given during the year.

PRISONS

The State's main prison is situated at Jerudong, about ten miles from Brunei Town, and can accommodate forty-six prisoners. There is a small prison at Kuala Belait but prisoners serving sentences of over two weeks imprisonment are sent to the main prison at Jerudong.

The strength of the Prison Department at the end of the year totalled twelve, consisting of:—

- 1 Gaoler
- 1 Head Warder
- 10 Warders
- 1 Clerk

Male prisoners are employed extra-murally whenever possible, but the upkeep of the prison compound and buildings limits such employment. In addition, the upkeep of the vegetable and flower gardens, which are situated within the prison compound, necessitates the employment of the majority engaged on household duties and undertake sewing and mending as occasion demands.

Youthful offenders are sent to the Boys' Home in Sarawak where facilities for training and rehabilitation are available. Sick prisoners are sent to the hospital for treatment.

Visiting Justices are appointed to visit the Prison every month, and their remarks and suggestions are noted in the special book provided.

Prison statistics for 1957 are as follows:—

1. Prison Population by race:—

Malay	26
Indian	6
Chinese	36
Iban	16
Dusun	—
2. Classification by age groups:—

Under 20 years	12
20 — 25 ..	26
26 — 30 ..	14
31 — 40 ..	6
41 — 50 ..	8
Over 50 ..	18
3. Classification by sentences:—

Under 1 month	15
1 — 3 ..	50
4 — 6 ..	9
7 — 12 ..	3
Over 12 ..	7

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

PUBLIC WORKS

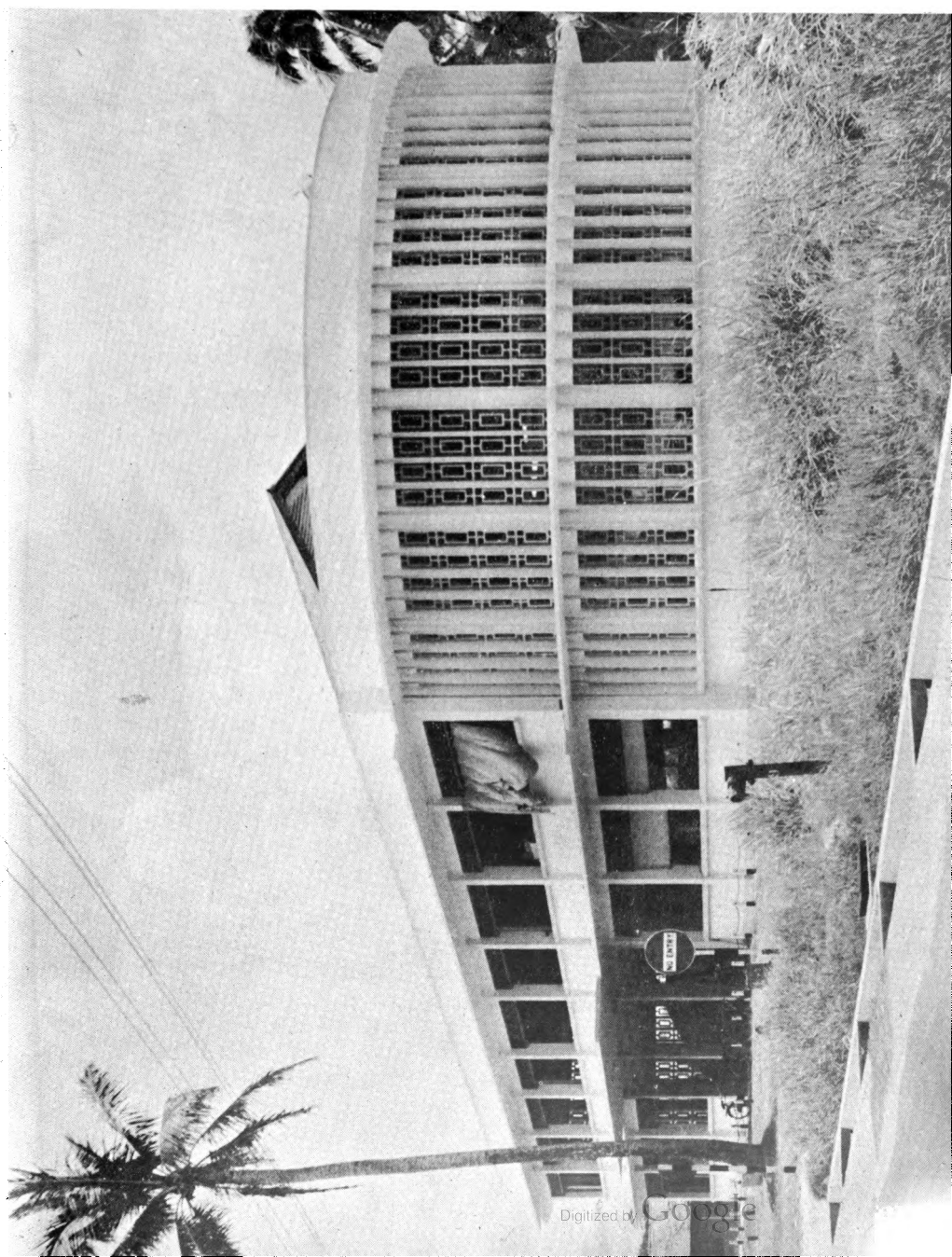
General:

THE total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year 1957 was \$29,926,300. This shows an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the expenditure for 1956. Of the total 1957 expenditure, \$15,751,400 was expended from Part I of the Estimates as compared with the actual expenditure of \$10,379,760 in 1956. The remaining \$14,174,900 was expended under Part II of the Estimates for which a total of \$19,940,300 under the control of the State Engineer was approved for 1957 for works to be undertaken under the Development Plan over the years 1954/1958. The expenditure represents 71 per cent of the total approved expenditure.

Staff:

1957 was a further improvement in the staff position of the Public Works Department. Throughout 1956 Mr. G. T. Myles, B.A., B.A.I. (Dublin), M.I.C.E., an Officer on secondment from Sarawak Establishment continued to act as State Engineer, Brunei. Mr. O. Vitte, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.) carried on as Assistant State Engineer, Brunei, while the position of Assistant State Engineer, Kuala Belait, was filled from January to May by Mr. Wong Chow Kee, B.Sc., during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. J. Causby, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.). On Mr. Causby's return he resumed the duties of Assistant State Engineer with Mr. Wong as Assistant Engineer until the end of the year. In August another Assistant State Engineer, Mr. D. Hill, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.) was appointed and he was temporarily seconded to Roads Section to fill vacancies caused by road engineers proceeding on leave.

New Market
Kuala Belait.



Mr. G. J. Cliff, A.M.I.E. (Aust.) continued on as Chief Roads Engineer assisted by Mr. B. O. Bond, F.R.S.A., A.M.I.E., Senior Roads Engineer, who had been appointed in August to replace Mr. P. G. Lindsay, who had resigned, and Road Engineers I. J. M. Kelly, C. J. Powter, D. J. S. Brookes and V. Brassil who had been promoted from Road Foreman during the year. Earthmoving jobs were again under the supervision of the Earthmoving Engineer Mr. W. C. Wilkinson, A.M.I.E., Plant. E. The Road Engineers were very ably assisted by Road Foremen L. Cowan, R. Walker and G. Garden. Mr. A. J. Sharp was appointed to supervise the construction of a number of large concrete bridges on the Brunei/Kuala Belait Road. The Water Section continued to make rapid progress during 1957 under the guidance of Mr. M. J. Caldwell, B.Sc., A.M.I.E., A.M.I.W.E., and October saw the arrival of our Architect Mr. A. W. Grant, A.N.Z.I.A., who took over the Building Section.

There were no change in the Workshops staff during 1957. Mr. J. A. Rolph continued to act as Mechanical Engineer and he was assisted by Mr. W. E. P. Crosby-Emerly as Officer-in-Charge, Brunei and Mr. G. L. Malcolm as Officer-in-Charge, Kuala Belait. Mr. A. M. Stewart looked after the maintenance of heavy equipment and Mr. S. McCarthy after transport vehicles. In Kuala Belait Mr. Malcolm was ably assisted by Mr. Doughty as Workshops Foreman.

Further appointments of technical staff were also made and this expansion in trained men has enabled the Public Works Department to carry out a very heavy works programme in 1957.

Labour:

The supply of unskilled labour has reached the position where the supply exceeds the demand. However, there is still an acute shortage of local skilled tradesmen and it is still necessary to recruit men from outside the country to carry out skilled work. The position was relieved somewhat by the appointment of twenty-two local boys who had undergone a course of training at the Brunei Shell Petroleum Trades School. However, many more local artisans must be trained before the recruitment of overseas tradesmen may be abolished. Local men have been trained to operate the large amount of complex road building equipment and on the whole, they have proved to be quick learners and efficient operators.

Contractors:

A considerable number of new contractors have been registered in the State during the year and there are now 208 registered contractors enrolled in the Department's Register. These are made up as follows:—

- 27 — Class A
- 31 — Class B
- 60 — Class C
- 80 — Small Contractors
- 10 — Miscellaneous — Electrical
Plumbing
Stone, etc.

The Classification is made up thus:—

Class A—can tender for an unlimited amount.

Class B—can tender up to \$150,000.

Class C—can tender up to \$25,000.

Small Contractors—can tender up to \$3,000.

The amount of work in the Belait District including Private and Oil Company works has dropped and as a result, many of the contractors are short of work. This has resulted in increased competition from tenderers and has caused a lowering in costs of certain types of construction. Trouble has been experienced with several contractors who, because they tendered too low a price, have been unable to complete their contracts. Many of the contractors have very little knowledge of accurate estimating for a tender. This is becoming more necessary to them as the amount of competition increases. In Brunei Town, although competition remains keen, very little difference was noticed in construction costs.

During the year sixty contracts were let out in Brunei Town amounting to \$4,414,677 compared to \$1,281,349 in 1956. The largest single contract was for the construction of four reinforced concrete bridges costing \$2,219,120.

In Kuala Belait a total of twenty contracts amounting to \$1,707,220 was let during 1957. This represents a considerable reduction over the corresponding figure of forty-two during 1956, totalling \$2,272,143, but this is explained in that many of the 1956 contracts were not completed until 1957. The figure of \$1,303,106 paid out on contracts during 1957 compared with \$1,901,275 in 1956 gives a more reliable comparison.

Materials:

STONE. Stone supplies for road construction purposes were greatly increased in 1957 due to contractors improving their methods for winning and delivery, and at the end of 1957 large surplus stocks were held in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and in roadside dumps. This is a complete reversal of the situation at the end of 1956 when stone supplies were at a very low ebb. In 1957, suppliers increased deliveries to such an extent that it became necessary to place a limit on these deliveries in the latter months of the year. Supplies of granite into the Brunei area were well maintained throughout the year and no hold-up in road construction occurred because of shortage of this material. The stone situation in Kuala Belait improved due to greatly increased supplies of block stone from the Baram River and the installation of additional crushing equipment at Kuala Belait. The position at the end of the year showed a good stockpile suitable for all types of road construction and surfacing. Supplies of granite suitable for surface sealing operations in Kuala Belait have been erected and it has been necessary to arrange for the use of crushed Baram stone for all surfacing operations. Deliveries of uncrushed Butir and Temburong stone to Kuala Belait have been poor and many holdups have occurred in road construction works in these areas due to shortages of this stone. The stone position, however, in the Kuala Belait area has greatly improved since the bringing into service of the two new Public Works Department Ramped Cargo Lighters which were specially built to convey block stone from Batu Gading Quarries on the Baram River to Kuala Belait.

The quantity of stone produced in the State and imported is as follows:—

- (a) Imported — 43,274 cubic yards
- (b) Local — 360,011 cubic yards

SAND. There are ample supplies of sand in the State but most of it is much too fine for good quality concrete. The sand is won from the sea beaches and must be thoroughly washed before it can be used. The grading is greatly improved by mixing one part of stone dust from the crushes with six parts sand.

TIMBER. Adequate supplies of both soft woods and hard woods were readily available but in almost all cases contractors were supplied with green timber from the sawmills. Seasoned timber has been practically unobtainable.

The importation of *belian* roofing shingles is prohibited except for use of Government buildings. Even for this purpose it is restricted to extensions to existing buildings with *belian* shingled roofs.

CEMENT. All cement used in the State is imported and is of good quality. Supplies are adequate but on several occasions during the year in the Belait area, shipments did not arrive on time and concrete works had to be suspended for sometimes as much as two weeks. It is hoped that importers will be able to avoid this unnecessary delay in future.

Land Reclamation:

BRUNEI TOWN. Very little land reclamation work was carried out in Brunei Town area during 1957, the only job being the extension by 350 feet of the river wall at Subok.

KUALA BELAIT. The two major towns of this district, Kuala Belait and Seria, both lie in the coastal swamp area between the sea and the Belait River. The area is too low-lying to provide proper drainage and it is necessary to fill with sand which is taken from the beach. Progress on this filling was slowed down towards the end of 1957 because of concern over coastal erosion which has been aggravated by the large amounts of sand removed from the beach. During 1957 a total of 64.7 acres involving 310,860 yards of filling was done at an average cost of \$1.10 per cubic yard.

Of the total amount of sand filling done, 60 per cent was on private lots where Government assists the owner by charging only 10 per cent of the cost of filling. There is a back log of applications for filling of private lots but this is being reduced. The filling of private lots and the opening up of new roads in the filled areas has meant that many new houses have been built in previously empty areas.

The taking of sand in large quantities from the beach has caused trouble in the past and each year during the high tides and heavy seas experienced in December and January, the sea encroaches further inland. During 1957 two miles of experimental timber sheet pile wall were constructed and although the experiment was only partially successful, valuable information was obtained. The piles were left protruding nine inches above beach level and over most of the section they did help to encourage accumulation of the sand and in many parts were completely covered. During the high tides at the end of the year, much of this accumulation of sand washed away and in some places where the area between the piles and the coast became water logged, the wall failed.

In view of the uncertainty of the results of the pile wall, it has been decided to continue the experiments during 1958 and not make any attempt to build anything more permanent until 1959.

A reinforced concrete sheet pile river wall which was started in 1956 was nearing completion at the end of 1957. The total length of this wall is 2,640 feet, and its purpose is to stabilise the river bank, and to tidy up the river frontage. The main trouble experienced has been in retaining the sand filling behind the wall. The fine sand used seeps through the rubble backing and between the gap between the piles. By using a sandy clay brought from *Sungei Lumut* behind the rubble backing this trouble has been reduced. 2,238 feet of this wall was constructed during 1957.

Public Works Department Workshops:

There are two main workshops in the State, one in Brunei Town and one in Kuala Belait and small subsidiary workshops have been established at *Sungei Liang*, Mile 18, Tutong Road, and Bukit Pasir.

In Brunei Town the average number of men employed was 278, the same number as in 1956, but the number of major repairs carried out rose from 4,240 to 5,510. The cost of maintenance was again high but the total value of equipment in the State exceeded \$15,000,000. High costs were due to inexperienced fitters, a shortage of skilled supervisors and often, careless operators and drivers. In many cases accidents caused heavy

expenditure and it was sometimes necessary to fit new assemblies when, had experienced staff been available, repairs would have been possible.

The workshops maintained 582 pieces of major equipment, including heavy earthmoving equipment, trucks, land rovers, stone crushers, etc. Over the year 85 per cent or more of the equipment has been available for work. The paintshops repainted almost 300 vehicles during the year. In 1958 two new members will join the staff. Mr. W. Baker who has been Plant Superintendent at the Public Works Department, Kuala Lumpur since 1946 will be responsible for all heavy equipment outside workshops but excluding the Kuala Belait area and Mr. J. A. Davies who has been in charge of Welding Shop and Reconditioning Plant in Kuala Lumpur will take over our Reconditioning Shop at Tasek. It is not expected to feel the benefit of this until late 1958 but in many cases parts will be reconditioned at about one-third of the cost of new parts. Most of the plant needed to operate this section is already on order.

During the year a slight improvement in the standard of workmanship has been noticed, particularly in welding and engine reconditioning. The machine shop has been enlarged and under Mr. Alex Wong, a very capable Machine Shop Foreman, practically anything can be made in an emergency. In 1958 extra equipment will be installed and many slow moving parts which previously have been bought, will be made in the workshops.

A number of Leyland trucks are on order and it is hoped that with these trucks the cost of maintenance will drop, and that the life will be at least five years in the Brunei area. Frequent painting and undersealing is of the greatest importance and good drivers are very necessary. It has been noticed that the standard of driving has greatly improved during 1957.

With the extensive expansion during the last couple of years, there is now a shortage of space in the present Brunei Town Workshops but plans are under way to build further extensions in 1958. As road construction works move further away from the main workshops, it has become increasingly important to decentralise workshop activities and it is with this in view that the workshops at *Sungei Liang*, Mile 18 Tutong Road and Bukit

Pasir were established. Minor repairs are now carried out at these workshops and only items of plant requiring major overhauls are brought into the main workshops.

The workshops at Kuala Belait are very fortunately situated in that there is ample room for expansion. During the year additional machines including a 12½-inch Mitchell Lathe, a Prince Crankshaft Grinder and a Victoria Milling Machine were installed. Extra equipment has been asked for in 1958 and it is hoped that the workshops will then be entirely self-contained. Early this year a new Service Bay was put in operation. Plant installed consisted of two Tecalemit Compressors, one Brittanica Lubrication Battery, one Brittanica Dispensing Unit and a Mobile Lubricating Trolley. Three hoists, two five ton and one three ton, were also installed. Two high pressure washing units and a Rogers Track Press have been installed and these have been of great value especially the Track Press which has made the reconditioning of tracks possible.

The working area of the compound was surfaced early in the year and this has virtually eliminated the hazard of sand blowing into engines under overhaul. A fork lift truck was purchased and this has proved of great value in the handling of heavy materials.

Corrosion as usual has been the major factor in the cost of vehicle maintenance. It has been proved necessary to replace a number of cab units, wings, grills and bonnets. From records kept, it has been found necessary to replace cabs after twelve to fifteen months. This is on vehicles used for swamp filling and at *Sungei Liang*. Vehicles engaged on Kuala Belait roads are not affected to the same degree. The cost of a cab change is about \$2,000 and experiments are being made with aluminium alloy cabs, bodies and wings.

The cost of running of five ton tipper at Kuala Belait is 39 cents per mile for vehicles under one year old, 53 cents between one and two years old and 91 cents for trucks over two years old. These figures include everything except drivers' wages. The cost of maintenance at *Sungei Liang* has been very high due to the nature of the country in which the work is carried out. The areas consists of swamps, very abrasive sand and, being close to the sea, sea air also has a very deleterious effect.

During the year the Workshops Stores, which is responsible for the ordering and storing of spare parts stocks, was transferred over to the control of the Controller of Government Stores.

Buildings:

With the assistance of Consulting Architects, who have been given the charge of some of the larger building projects in the State, good progress was again made on buildings in 1957.

BRUNEI TOWN. During 1957 all Government buildings in the area were maintained and kept in good repair. The repainting of quarters was continued and use of gaily coloured paints has proved very popular and has made the town a much brighter place to live in. A major redecorating work was undertaken when a contract was let for the painting of the main Government Office Building.

Generally, the progress made in the construction of new buildings was good. There has been very little delay in the supplies of building materials. A number of major projects have been completed, i.e. the Air Terminal Building, the S.M.J.A. Girls' School, a block of six Senior Officers' Flats, twenty-one country primary schools with quarters for the teaching staff and in November, the Tongkadeh Housing Estate comprising seventy-eight quarters, was ready for occupation. For a full list of buildings completed and under construction in 1957 in the Brunei Town, Muara, Tutong and Temburong Districts, see Appendix "M".

The standard of workmanship in building has improved and with better supervision, especially now that a Public Works Department Architect has been appointed, it is hoped to attain an even better standard.

Better fittings and finishes have been incorporated in all new buildings, thus improving both appearance and comfort.

Costs have remained unaltered although competition for contracts has been very keen. Suitable sites for new housing

projects have become rather scarce and it has been necessary to open up new areas some miles from the town centre.

KUALA BELAIT. The Public Works Department carried out the construction and maintenance of all Government quarters and buildings in the area with the exception of one block of six Senior Officers' Flats and the new Panaga Police Compound, which have been dealt with by Consulting Architects.

During 1957 the large redecoration programme which was begun in 1956 was continued and at the end of the year Government quarters and buildings were all in a good state of repair. The installation of septic tanks which was previously not possible because of the lack of an adequate piped water supply, was started and a total of forty-one quarters were provided with water borne sewerage during the year.

The construction of new buildings proceeded in a satisfactory manner and, in general, an improvement in the standard of workmanship was noticeable. There was little delay experienced in the supply of materials except on the more expensive types of fittings which were ordered from the United Kingdom. A list of new buildings completed during 1957 is shown as Appendix "N".

Projects Under Consultants:

Engineering Consultants and Architects are employed through the office of the Commissioner for Development for a number of projects within the State. There are at present three firms of Architects operating in the State and these are responsible for the construction of the Mosque in Brunei Town, two Secondary Schools in Brunei Town and one in Seria, the new General Post Office in Brunei Town, the new Broadcasting Station and the Civic Centre. There are also a number of lesser buildings being constructed by the Architects but the foregoing are the more important. In particular, the final shape of the Mosque is now clear for all to see and this vast building dominates all other buildings in Brunei Town. It is confidently expected that it will be possible to open the Mosque during 1958.

London Consulting Engineers were also employed to obtain preliminary reports on a number of major projects other than those concerned with buildings. During the year a report was submitted on the Muara Port Project and at the end of the year it was still under consideration. Reports have also been submitted for a new Impounding Reservoir and Dam for the Brunei water supply, a sewerage scheme for Brunei Town and a sewerage scheme for Kuala Belait/Seria. A further report received from London Consultants, was a study of the possibility of establishing a fertiliser industry based on the natural gas from the Oilfields. This latter group of schemes involved expenditure running into many millions of dollars and it is unlikely that all can be implemented at once. However, they are a part of the basic planning for essential services in the future.

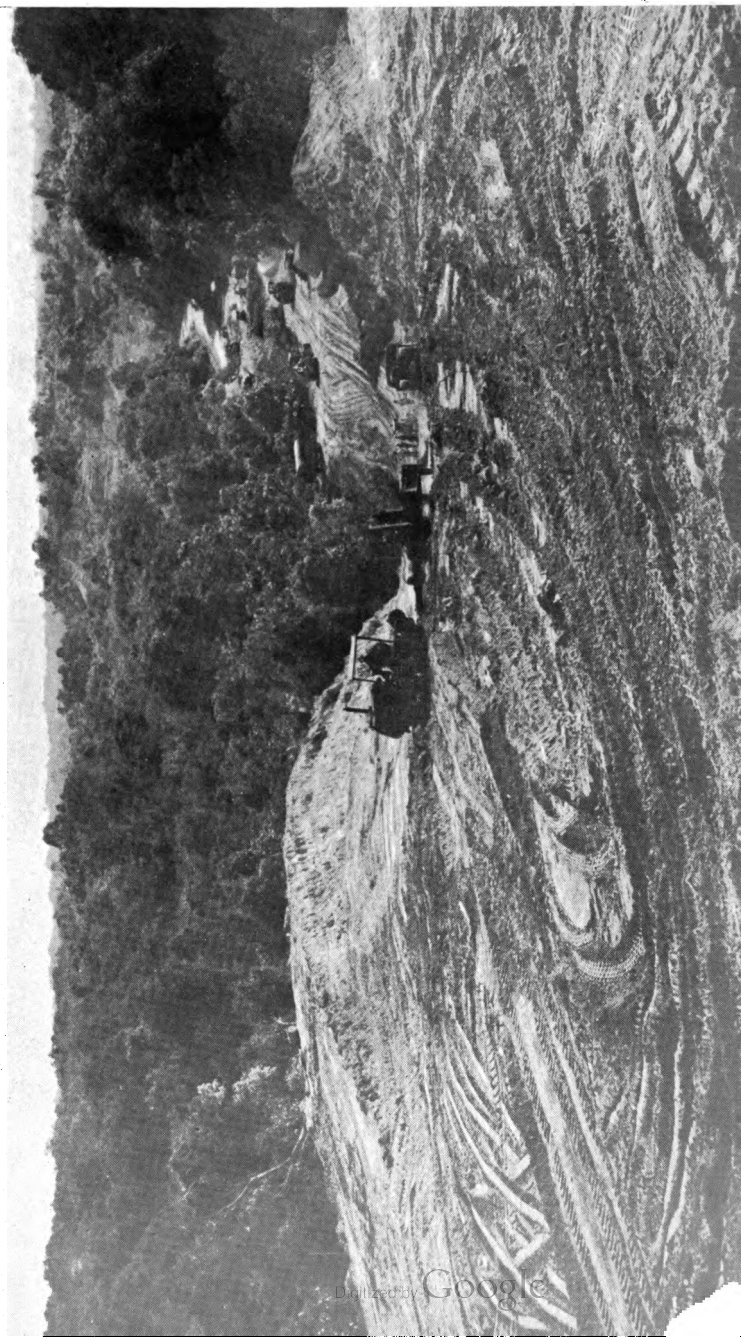
Water Supply:

BRUNEI TOWN AREA. The total amount of treated water supplied during the year was 255.5 million gallons, and the recorded maximum and minimum daily demands were respectively 789,000 gallons on 7th October, 1957, and 497,000 gallons on 31st October. The following table shows the rapid increase in daily demand during recent years:—

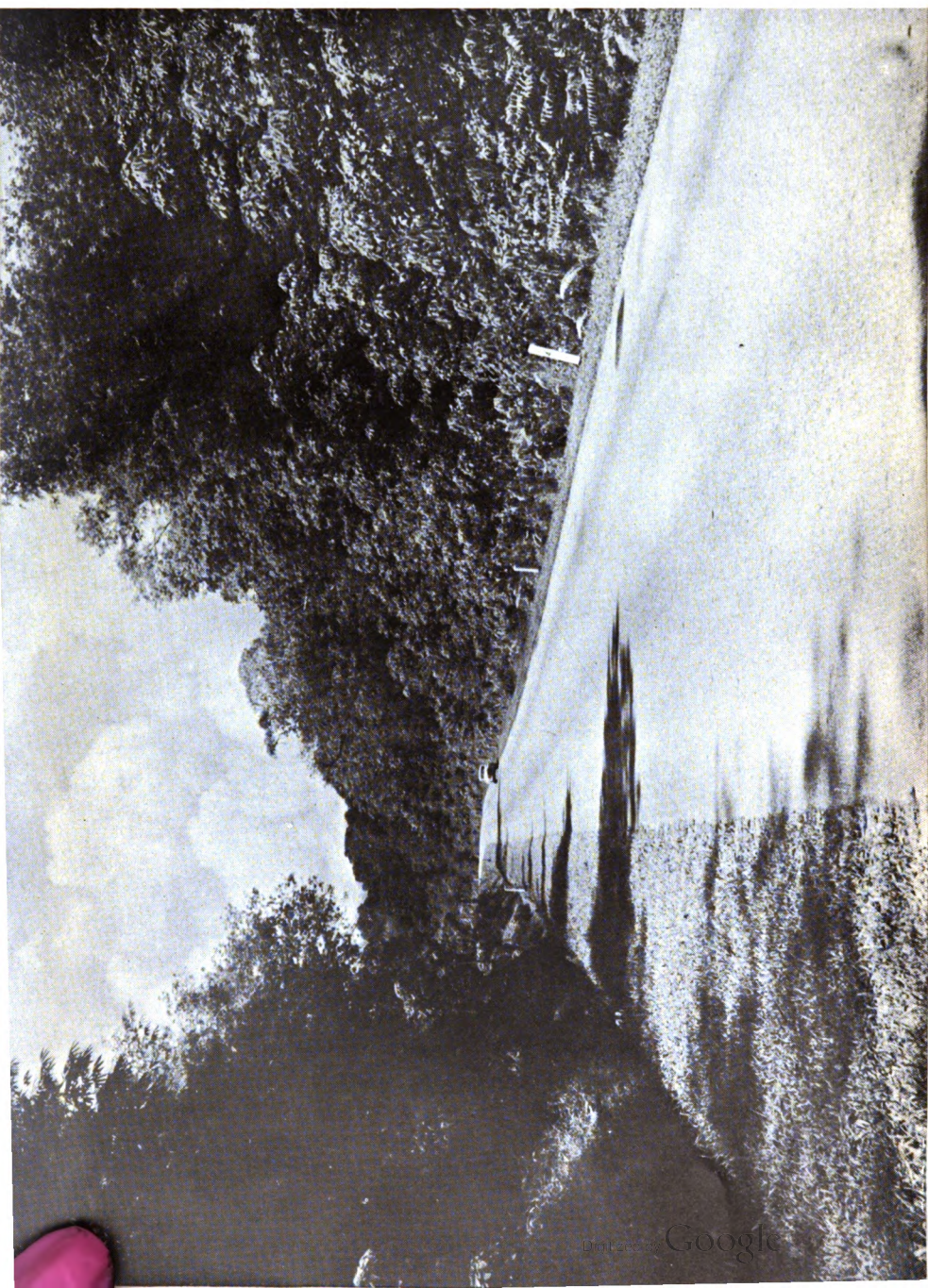
<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Daily Consumption</i>
1952	239,670 gallons
1953	288,870 ..
1954	355,600 ..
1955	428,035 ..
1956	770,382 .. (new works in use)
1957	706,219 ..

It will be seen that the consumption has been somewhat reduced in 1957 compared with the previous year in spite of the increased number of consumers and this has been due to the

Oilfields highway
under construc-
tion.



Completed Section
of the highway
from Brunei Town
to the oilfields.



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inauguration of a waste detection scheme which made it possible to track down and repair a number of leaks in the reticulation system. This scheme would have been even more effective if it had been possible to carry out regular tests, but unfortunately, shortage of staff made it necessary to restrict the number of night time tests. It is hoped that the amount of "unaccounted for" water will be further reduced in 1958 by carrying out a greater number of waste detection tests but this will depend on the success of efforts to fill vacant posts on the staff.

The introduction of the new rates of charges for water from 1st January, 1958 should also help to reduce waste through consumers' fittings.

Quality of Water:

Tests carried out in the early part of the year indicated that enhanced quality of water could be obtained by altering the chemical dosage of alum and this has since been put into effect with the desired result. The clarity of the treated water produced at the Tasek Works is now excellent and bears favourable comparison with the supply in Singapore which is generally regarded as being the best in Asia.

Since 9th April, 1957, special water samples have been taken daily on working days from different points on the distribution mains as a check on the absence of harmful bacteria from the supply, and the tests carried out showed that the supply was highly satisfactory at all points except in one instance. Further investigation was made and the source of contamination was discovered and eliminated. Since 9th April a total of 203 water samples have been taken from the mains and tested in the Hospital Laboratory.

Distribution:

During the year, the Distribution System was extended to newly developed areas in the vicinity of Brunei Town and further extensions are planned in 1958. The lengths of mains laid in Brunei Town during 1957 are given in the following tables:—

NEW MAINS LAID (BRUNEI TOWN AREA)

DIAMETER IN INCHES	IN FEET													TOTAL
	Tong Kadeh Area	Berakas Road	Muara Road	Kf. Kilap	Godong Road	Brunei Airport Area	K. Pasang Area	Tasek Road	P.W.D. Compound Area	Bukit Salita Area	Kg. Sg. Kedaya- yang†	Resi- dency Road	Tutung Road	
3" Steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	8'—8"	—	—	—	—	—	—	8'—8"
6" A.C.	—	—	7,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,890
4" A.C.	2,765	—	8,065	—	—	5,876	—	—	—	1,334	—	—	—	18,040
3" A.C.	—	476	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	682
4" Galvd.	416	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	139	90	—	—	1,611
3" "	—	327	—	—	60	220	—	268	—	—	—	—	32	907
2" "	1,141	—	—	1,800	1,028	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	4,070
1½" "	964	373	—	—	860	232	—	—	240	—	—	945	549	4,163
1" "	608	—	—	1,911	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,731

MAINS LAID TO REPLACE OLD MAINS (BRUNEI TOWN AND RURAL AREAS)

DIAMETER IN INCHES	IN FEET					TOTAL
	Berakas Road	Kg. Kianggeh	Jalan Chivellier	Batu Marang	Temburong	
6" A.C.	361	—	—	1,910
3" Galvd.	...	2,121	—	—	—	2,121
2" "	...	169	—	—	—	169
1½" "	...	—	—	500	—	500
1" "	...	—	—	—	323	323

The extension of the mains was accompanied by numerous requests for connections to the supply and in the following table the number of new connections made in 1957 and in 1956 are shown for comparison purposes:—

<i>Place</i>	<i>Government Quarters and Buildings</i>	<i>Private Consumers</i>	<i>Temporary Consumers for Contractors</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>	<i>Year</i>
Brunei Town	13	81	10	7	1956
Brunei Town	64	90	16	9	1957
Tutong	—	1	1	—	—
Sengkurong	—	3	—	4	—
Kilanas	—	2	—	—	—
Kg. Bunut (5½ M. T.Rd.)	—	27	—	—	—
Muara	—	3	—	4	—
Serasa	—	—	—	1	—
Puni	—	—	—	1	—

The supply for Kampong Ayer has been designed and the underwater pipe lines have been ordered and should arrive early in the year. Tenders have also been called for the steel pipes and specials required for the above water section of the scheme.

New Rates of Charges for Water:

The State Council in December, decided on new rates of charges for water and the new rates will come into operation on the 1st January, 1958. The scale of charges is as follows:—

(a) TREATED WATER

<i>Category</i>	<i>Charge per 1,000 gallons</i>
Government Servants	\$0.50
Public	\$0.50
Ships	\$2.00
Industries	\$1.50
Hotels and Coffee Shops	\$0.75
Stand Pipes	Free

(b) UNTREATED WATER

Standpipe Supplies

Free

Consumers with two taps only \$1.00 per month

Consumers with more than two taps As per table below

<i>Number of Residents including children and Servants</i>	<i>Total Approximate Consumption based on 65 gallons per head per day</i>	<i>Flat Rate to be Charged per month (based on 25 cents per 1,000 gallons)</i>
Up to and including 4	8,000	\$2.00
Up to and including 8	16,000	\$4.00
Up to and including 12	24,000	\$6.00
Above 12	—	\$8.00

The revenue expected from the sale of water at these new rates will not be sufficient to cover running, maintenance and depreciation charges, but it was felt that subsidising the cost of water was an expedient way of passing on to the people some of the wealth of the country.

Rural Areas:

Steady progress was maintained throughout the year in providing new supplies and improving existing supplies in addition to the extension of the Brunei Town Mains to Kampong Berakas and Kampong Delima the following work was carried out on new schemes:—

NEW MAINS LAID IN RURAL AREAS

DIAMETER IN INCHES	Tutong Town	Seng Kurang	IN FEET							TOTAL
			Kampong Bunit Mile 5½ Tutong Road	Kampong Pudok	Batu Marang	Kampong Kapok	Kampong Serasa	Muara Town	Puni Bangar	
4" A.C.	1,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,472
3" A.C.	1,964	—	5,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,080
2" A.C.	4,486	—	3,961	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,447
4" Galvd.	240	—	714	—	—	—	—	—	—	945
3" "	420	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	546
2" "	—	—	—	818	27	—	—	—	—	845
1½" "	—	—	—	264	113	—	—	—	—	377
1" "	950	1,400	178	270	—	100	—	—	—	2,898
¾" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	260	60	720

New Dams:

Three small concrete dams were erected during the year. One at Kampong Pudak, one at Kampong Bunit (Mile 5 to 6 on Tutong Road—(Wasai Meradan) and one at Kampong Kilanas at Mile 7 to 8 Tutong Road—Wasai Dadap).

A scheme to provide a new supply in the Sengkurong and Jerudong areas was held in abeyance because the only suitable source of water in the area was required for an irrigation project at Mulaut.

At Bangar the pipes are on site ready for laying mains to improve the existing supply and tenders have been called for this work which should be completed early in the new year.

At Tutong materials for the construction of a new treatment plant and distribution system have been ordered or are already on site and a start on main laying was made during the year. This scheme should be completed in 1958.

Investigations for the provision of a supply to various small areas and kampongs were carried out and of these the most important were at Masin, Mile 20 Tutong Road, Serasa and Kapok.

Kuala Belait Area:

With completion of the pumping main from Seria to Kuala Belait in December, 1956, piped water through the old reticulation mains was made available for twenty-four hours per day. This in itself was a vast improvement on the previous supply but was by no means adequate. Work was commenced in 1957 on the testing and relaying of the distribution systems in Kuala Belait and Seria and was completed by the end of April. After this, buildings and quarters which previously had inadequate or no water supply were able to get assured supply of high quality treated water.

At the end of 1956 there were only thirty-three connections to water supply in Kuala Belait and none in Seria, the remainder of the population relying on water from standpipes. By the end of 1957 the number of connections had risen to 605 in Kuala Belait and 405 in Seria. The water consumption at Kuala Belait at the end of 1957 was approximately 400,000 gallons per day and in Seria approximately 130,000 gallons per day.

The following lengths of asbestos piping were tested and where necessary, relayed during 1957:—

	<i>Seria feet</i>	<i>Kuala Belait feet</i>	<i>Total feet</i>
8-inch diameter	420	8,510	8,930
6-inch diameter	14,500	47,817	62,317
4-inch diameter	7,030	7,350	14,380
	<hr/> 21,950	<hr/> 63,677	<hr/> 85,627

General:

Expansion of water supplies has been very rapid in recent years and a comparison of the expenditure estimates for 1956 and 1958 will indicate the rate at which this section of the Public Works Department is growing. The relevant figures are shown in the following table:—

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1958</i>
Recurrent	\$ 180,000	\$ 549,000
Non-Recurrent (excluding Development Plan)	\$ 355,000	
Development Plan	\$ 671,000	\$2,732,000
	<hr/> \$1,206,000	<hr/> \$3,281,000

During this same period the total output of water in the State has been approximately doubled. There is still a severe shortage of staff in the section and this has greatly hampered the efficient working of the section. Efforts to recruit suitable officers to fill vacant posts have met with little success but it is hoped that 1958 will see an improvement in this respect.

Consultants:

Consulting Engineers have drawn up plans for the construction of a new dam at Tasek, a new intake on the Barangan and for the extension of the present filtration plant. It is understood that work will commence on this project as soon as the necessary funds have been approved by the State Council. The report submitted by the Consultants was approved by the

State Engineer and the new scheme when completed, should provide an adequate supply of water for Brunei Town area for many years to come. The capacity of the new plant will be 2,000,000 gallons per day.

Gas Supply:

The gas supply in the State is confined to Kuala Belait and Seria where waste gas in ample quantities is available from the Oilfields.

Minor improvements to the gas supply were made during 1957 but work was not started on the new scheme. Materials were ordered for a new scheme during 1957 and by the end of the year most of it had arrived. It is hoped to start work on the new gas scheme for both Kuala Belait and Seria early in 1958. The number of consumers in Kuala Belait rose from 572 in 1956 to 721 in 1957 and in Seria, from 291 to 340.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Organisation and Staff:

The Survey Department is responsible for all Cadastral and Topographical surveys within the State. During 1957 as during previous years Cadastral Surveys have occupied almost the whole of the Department's attention; but it is gratifying to record that at the end of 1957 Contract Surveyors were in the field producing Topographic maps of Gadong Estate, while it is hoped that in the new year maps of the immediate vicinity of Brunei will become available.

The office of the State Surveyor is in Brunei Town, and the Assistant Surveyor, Brunei, who superintends fieldwork in the Brunei/Muara District is based in Headquarters. There is also a small sub-office in Kuala Belait administered by an Assistant Surveyor. This has permitted a certain amount of decentralisation and has also improved liaison with the Topographical Section of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company.

The post of State Surveyor is held by a Senior Service Officer seconded from Sarawak. Mr. M. J. Hurley, who has held this post since 26th January, 1955, left on long leave on 17th September, 1957; he was relieved by Mr. R. Gwilliam. One

Senior Technical Assistant, holding the post of Chief Draughtsman is also seconded from Sarawak. The Assistant Surveyors are on contract to Brunei Government.

The staff list still shows a considerable number of vacancies, but there are signs that the situation is improving, for during the last quarter of the year three junior Technical Assistant trainee computers who were educated at the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College were recruited. These filled the gap left by the resignation during the year of all three computers who were recruited in Malaya. It is not, for obvious reasons, intended to recruit untrained personnel from outside Brunei again.

The Department was very fortunate in gaining the services of Mr. Liaw Ah Nyaw ex-Chief Computer of the Lands and Surveys Department, Kuching, on 31st July, 1957. He has taken charge of the computing section and also commenced the training of the new recruits.

The Deputy Director of Lands and Surveys, Sarawak, paid an official visit to Brunei from 5th April, 1957 till 8th April, 1957.

Field Survey:

During the year, 1,307 applications for land were surveyed, and 1,111 lots resurveyed, which meant that at the end of the year there remained 561 new applications for land, to be surveyed, and about 145 existing lots to be resurveyed. No really accurate figure can be given for lots awaiting revision survey as unrecorded lots are still being discovered in the course of field work. Mutation surveys affecting 148 lots and Miscellaneous Surveys affecting 311 lots were also completed.

Comparison with 1956 shows that the number of lots surveyed has fallen off very considerably, and also that the chainage returns have decreased by only 14 per cent. This fall was to be expected, for in 1956 most of the work was in easily accessible places where there were concentrations of lots. During 1957 emphasis moved to the peripheral areas, where the scattered nature of the lots and difficulties of transport caused an inevitable drop in production; but the overall picture for the year is by no means unsatisfactory.

The Prismatic Compass survey for Cadastral purposes is thus practically up-to-date. Some surveyors have already been withdrawn from the field and are working in the drawing office, while others are engaged in detailed surveys of various bazaar areas.

It is planned, therefore, to retain three of the best Prismatic Compass surveyors in theodolite work early in 1958. This will fulfill a threefold purpose.

- (i) To speed up the completion of the existing control survey programme.
- (ii) To enable the survey of Urban lots by theodolite to be commenced.
- (iii) To permit a considerable increase in the destiny of control in those areas where land is of high value.

Control for Prismatic Compass surveys is also progressing satisfactorily, 2,172 chains of Standard traverse, 2,413 chains of first class traverse, and 22,810 chains of second class traverse having been observed during the year. These figures all show an improvement over 1956, and overall figures show a 12 per cent increase in production during 1957.

During the year one new minor trig station was established, and also three Bench Marks emplaced in Brunei Town, in connection with the investigations of tidal conditions in Brunei River.

During the last quarter of 1957 Messrs. Raglan Squire and Partners commenced a detailed topographical survey of the Gadong Estate. By the end of the year the perimeter traverse was observed and computed and detailed survey had been completed over about 600 acres. It is expected that the first sheets will be delivered early in 1958.

The final sheets will be on a scale of 1/1,250 with 5 feet contours, and will be drawn to conform with the standard sheet pattern used by this department.

Drafting and Computing:

The move to the new office accommodation took place during the first half of September, and so for the first time the drawing office is under one roof. Unfortunately the new strong

room was not completed until mid December, so for a while the old strong room at the other end of the building remained in use. This was extremely inconvenient; but it could not be helped.

During the year the drawing office was badly hit by sickness. Four men spent a total of fifteen months in hospital and convalescing, while the epidemic of influenza early in the year increased the number of days sick leave granted from twenty-seven in 1956 to 114 in 1957.

The most urgent task of the Department is to produce four chain final Cadastral Sheets covering all alienated land in the State, a task which had barely been started at the beginning of the year. During 1957, however, progress was made: there are now forty-two final sheets in existence, on which 1,899 lots have been charted in ink and 736 lots shown in April. In the new year it is intended to supersede the old Land Office Sheets by Final Sheets wherever possible. This should ease slightly the pressure on the drawing office as there will be no necessity to keep the Land Office plans up-to-date.

Unfortunately during the year current work has dropped further behind. This is partly due to the work on Final Sheets, but also to sickness, and to increase in other work. Thus mutation surveys have more than doubled during 1957.

A small improvement was shown in the number of lots checked, but there are still considerable areas to be made up. It is hoped that the improvement of supervision now that the drawing office is together will result in a parallel improvement in production.

As in 1956, two draughtsmen have been employed on charting lots for acquisition of road reserves, which work must be given priority. This work is done by the more senior draughtsman, which of course affects checking and final charting, but as again there have been no resignations from the drawing office, the department has an ever increasing fund of experience to draw on. This is most satisfactory, even though most of the draughtsmen still have much to learn.

General:

The tide gauge at Dato Gandhi was kept under observation throughout the year, readings being taken at half hourly intervals. At the end of August an automatic continuous reading tide gauge was installed at the *Sungei Lampai* Customs house. The results of all these observations are forwarded periodically to the consultants who are working on the proposed sewerage scheme for Brunei Town.

It is desired to place on record the loyal and willing manner in which the staff have worked throughout the year, many members having uncomplainingly worked a large amount of overtime.

FIELD SURVEY RETURNS—1957

PART I: *Applications for Land (Surveyed)*

<i>District</i>	<i>Outstanding L/As. 1.1.57</i>	<i>Received During 1957</i>	<i>Surveyed During 1957</i>	<i>Returned During 1957</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.57</i>
Brunei and Muara	772	55	285	315	227
Tutong	504	7	357	15	139
Belait	25	603	457	17	154
Temburong	146	103	208	—	41
	<u>1,447</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>1,307</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>561</u>

NOTE: Outstanding L/As. including 318 in the hands of demarcators.

PART II: *Miscellaneous Surveys*

<i>District</i>	<i>Outstanding 1.1.57</i>	<i>Received during 1957</i>	<i>Surveyed during 1957</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.57</i>
Brunei and Muara	—	54	53	1
Tutong	—	11	11	—
Belait	—	22	22	—
Temburong	—	2	2	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>1</u>

SURVEY DEPARTMENT — BRUNEI

ANNUAL FIELD RETURNS — 1957

<i>Nature of Survey</i>	<i>Chains</i>	<i>Lots</i>	<i>Cost \$</i>	<i>Cost per chain \$</i>	<i>Cost per lot \$</i>
<i>Theodolite</i>					
Trig. Station	—	—	753.60	—	—
Standard Traverse	2,172	—	16,568.30	7.63	—
First Class Traverse	2,413	—	13,727.03	5.69	—
Second Class Traverse	22,810	—	98,097.99	4.30	—
TOWN LEVELLING:	—	—	1,948.30	—	—
<i>Prismatic Compass</i>					
Alienated Original	56,244	1,307	124,642.50	2.22	95.37
Alienated Revision	43,065	1,111	110,841.64	2.57	99.77
Mutation	3,121	148	6,213.10	1.99	41.98
Miscellaneous	18,266	311	36,924.88	2.02	118.73
Others	—	—	39,961.46	—	—
Office	—	—	31,367.21	—	—
Leave	—	—	3,814.27	—	—
Supervision	—	—	13,815.78	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DRAFTING, MAP REPRODUCTION AND
PHOTOSTAT SECTION, ETC.

(a) *Miscellaneous Drawing Office Work.*

Cadastral Sheets Drawn:—

- 51 Final 4-Chain Sheets
- 7 Final 16-Chain Sheets
- 4 Preliminary 2-Chain Sheets (Paper)
- 55 Preliminary 4-Chain Sheets (Tracing Cloth)

Miscellaneous Plans Drawn:—

- 883 Miscellaneous sketches for documents (EDRs)
- 1 1/500,000 Report Map, 1956
- 1 Municipal Boundaries Map (extended)
- 1 1/25,000 South Brunei navigation lights and beacons map
- 9 Miscellaneous Drawings

Other Office work carried out:—

- 27 Theodolite Survey Papers
- 207 Job Sheets compiled and prepared (including fifty enclosed in old Job Sheets)
- 28 Miscellaneous Pencil Tracings

117 Miscellaneous Ink Tracings (including information and queries)

235 Photostats for sale

2,403 Lots for which areas were taken

17,156 Hand stamping impressions

Photostats prepare included:—

2,891 Miscellaneous photostats of various sizes.

(b) *Photostat Section*:—

	1957	1956	1955
Total linear feet of paper, 18-inch wide, exposed	\$13,899.00	\$14,874.00	\$4,934.00
Total cost (including materials wages and depreciation at 12 per cent per annum)	\$ 9,566.19	\$ 9,195.24	\$3,953.70
Average cost linear foot in cents	\$.69	\$.62	\$.80

CHARTING OF CURRENT WORK RECEIVED FROM FIELD COMPARISON 1956, 1957

Year	A/Ls in hand 1st January	Received from Field	Lots Charted	Lots Checked	Lots Approved
			during the Year		
1956	584	1,607	1,733	566	645
1957	691	1,148	547	691	654

PROGRESS OF COMPUTATION

District	Unissued as at 31.12.56	Received during 1957	Computation completed			Quarries		Unissued as at 31.12.57
			First Stage	Second Stage	Third Stage	Issued	Returned	Approved
Brunei	—	8	8	11	10	5	5	10
Muara	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	—	5	9	6	3	1	1	3
Belait	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	1
TOTAL:	—	18	22	19	15	7	7	15

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

General Review:

The year 1957 saw the completion of many of the projects put in hand during the previous years especially those for the transmission and distribution of electricity. This year also saw fruit being borne by projects completed before the year under review.

4,895,106 units were generated and purchased for distribution to the Electrical Department's Consumers in the State of Brunei as compared with 3,418,903 units for the preceding year, an increase of 1,476,203 units or 43.2 per cent.

Due to rapid expansion of development projects in the State the demand for electricity continued to grow especially in the Brunei and Kuala Belait districts. This has necessitated an immediate and long term planning scheme providing sufficient plant and resources to meet the demand and to ensure as far as practicable an uninterrupted and steady supply of electricity.

For Brunei Town a new Power Station with two 884 K.W. Sets is envisaged. The Power Station structure with the two 884 K.W. Generating Sets have already been ordered. Provision for accommodating another two 1,000 K.W. Sets in the same building has been made. Plans for the conversion of the Brunei Town underground supply system into a complete ring main system are in the course of preparation as also is the supply of electricity to Sengkurong and the villages on the way.

For Kuala Belait and Seria the provision of more Substations and the purchase of additional bulk supplies from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited, are being planned.

To cope with the demand of electricity for the new Broadcasting Station at Tutong extensions to the present Power Station building are planned while a new Power Station is envisaged for the future expansion of the town.

The sales of electricity, both lighting and power, totalled 4,500,699 units, which represents an increase of 46.5 per cent over the previous year when sales totalled 3,071,070 units.

The number of consumers connected to the Department's system on 31st December, 1957 was 3,473 compared with 2,644 at 31st December, 1956, representing an increase of 31.4 per cent.

Gross income from sales of electricity for the year amounted to \$678,202 (\$516,367 in 1956) and gross operating expenditure \$487,173 (\$425,285 in 1956) leaving a balance of \$191,029 to net revenue account. The total contribution towards interest and depreciation charges amounted to \$213,509 and after taking into account of expenditure and contribution charges the Department had incurred a deficit of \$15,090 for the year.

Stores:

The year 1957 started with a carry-forward stock to the value of \$118,782. Total purchases and issues during the year amounted to \$174,240 and \$134,325 respectively. The closing balance at 31st December, 1957 was \$158,697.

Accident:

One fatal accident, wherein two persons were electrocuted after coming into contact with a live stay wire, occurred during the year. No criminal offence was attached to any person.

Hire Purchase Scheme:

This scheme was introduced at the commencement of the year, and took the place of 'Hire of Appliances', which with the exception of hiring of refrigerators to contract officers in the First and Second Division and has been discontinued. The introduction of the hire purchase scheme has brought encouraging results thus justifying its continuation in the coming year.

Up to the close of the year sales of new appliances under this scheme amounted to \$92,332 while sales of second-hand appliances, previously under hire to consumers and taken over by them under the hire purchase system, amounted to \$51,816. The total monthly returns from both the new and old appliances including outright sales totalled \$60,976. Interest recovered in hire purchase sales amounted to \$2,021.

As during the previous year the entire staff of the Electrical Department has had a very busy year in maintaining the continuity of the electricity supply and in carrying out their various duties under the development plan. The relationship among the various members of the staff has been excellent and I wish to put on record my appreciation of the loyal and conscientious efforts of the entire staff of the Electrical Department which have contributed so largely to the success and well being of the Department.

Mr. E. Rajaratnam, A.I.E.E. (England) substantive holder continued to officiate as State Electrical Engineer.

Generation:

The operation and maintenance of the Power Stations continued satisfactorily and routine maintenance, repairs and overhaul of the engines carried out during the year.

BRUNEI TOWN. With the exception of one single case no major breakdown took place. The single occasion was when fuel oil from the service tank overflowed and came into contact with the exhaust pipe thus fanning out into a fire, causing slight damage to the Power Station building and one of the 280 K.W. Generating Sets, thus causing a shut down of the station for approximately one and three-quarter hours.

The total capacity of the station remained at 1,010 K.W. Due to the rapidity at which the town has progressed the demand for electricity has almost reached the effective plant capacity of the station. In point of fact restrictions on the use of industrial load during peak periods have had to be imposed on one occasion when one of the two 280 K.W. Generating Sets was under overhaul.

To meet the new demands for power orders have already been placed for two 884 P.W. Mirrless Diesel Generating Sets.

The total units generated during the year was 3,107,171 an increase of 910,616 units or 41.46 per cent over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 766 K.W. and the load factor was 46.4 per cent.

KUALA BELAIT. The whole of the Kuala Belait area of supply was put on the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited's system. Bulk supply for distribution to the Department's consumers was taken from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited system. After the whole of the Kuala Belait area of supply was progressively switched over on to the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited network the Power Station was finally shut down on a standby basis in February.

The standby engines were run regularly once every month and routine standby maintenance carried out throughout the year. On two occasions during the year when the boilers of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited Power Station were under overhaul and one occasion when there was a breakdown on the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited underground cable power station was put into operation on a restricted supply for two weeks on each of the two occasions and for a period of six hours on the third occasion.

The total units generated and purchased during the year under review was 1,047,986 showing an increase of 281,154 units or 36.67 per cent on the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 360 K.W.

TUTONG. The Power Station continued to operate on a six hours' daily service without any single major breakdown.

The total units generated during the year under review was 42,158. The maximum load recorded during the year was 40 K.W. and the load factor was 47.5 per cent.

BANGAR-TEMBURONG. The Power Station first came into operation on a six-hour daily service in February of the year under review when the first 22 K.W. Generating Set was put into commission. The Power Station continued to operate without any single major breakdown throughout the year.

With the commissioning of the second 22 K.W. Generating Set in August the capacity of the station at the close of the year rose to 44 K.W.

The total units generated during the year was 13,381. The maximum demand was 22 K.W. and the percentage load factor 31.3 per cent.

Bulk Supply:

SERIA. Seria continued to receive bulk supply from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited's network without any major interruption throughout the year.

The total units purchased during the year under review was 684,410 showing an increase of 242,555 units or 54.89 per cent over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 238 K.W.

Distribution:

Extensions and improvements to existing underground mains, overhead mains and services were carried out during the year under review throughout the State.

All Substations, both indoor and outdoor, were regularly inspected and maintained in good effective condition. So also was the entire overhead system, with minor repairs being carried out throughout the year.

BRUNEI TOWN. To supply electricity to the new senior service quarters on the Airport bypass road one 100 K.V.A. outdoor Substation was erected and commissioned.

Installation of one Substation, commenced during the previous year, was completed and put into commission.

Work on the installation of another 100 K.V.A. outdoor Substation, to supply the Airport Beacon and the Berakas-Muara resettlement area, is in hand.

A total of 5,400 yards E.H.T. and 2,827 yards of L.T. underground cables were laid during the year.

KUALA BELAIT. The intake of bulk supply is through two ring mains interconnector units erected and installed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited. The distribution to the Department's consumers is carried out through four indoor

and three outdoor Substations. Of these, the four indoor and two outdoor Substations were brought into commission during the year under review while the third outdoor Substation was already in commission at the commencement of the year.

A total length of 720 yards of L.T. underground cable was laid during the year.

SERIA. Due to the existing 250 K.V.A. transformer becoming overloaded as a result of the Seria pump coming into operation in full swing no new connection of electric supply was given from the second half year onwards. Restriction on the use of power during peak loads was also introduced during this period. It is anticipated that this restriction of the use of power and the connection of new consumers to the system is expected to be lifted shortly after the commencement of the new year when a 300 K.V.A. transformer now on order is installed.

A total length of only 131 yards of L.T. underground cables was laid during the year.

TUTONG. In order to supply power to the new Broadcasting Station, now under construction, work of erecting a L.T. line direct from the Power Station to the Broadcasting Station is in hand. Up to the close of the year all poles and stays had been erected and the line made ready to take up the conductors.

Consumers:

BRUNEI TOWN. There has been a steady increase in demand for both light and power supplies. A noteworthy feature seen is the increased demand made for air-conditioning units for use in both private and Government buildings and quarters.

The total number of consumers connected at the end of the year was 1,788 showing an increase of 426 or 31.3 per cent over the figure of 1,362 for the previous year.

In Government quarters and buildings 2,188 new points were wired. In addition wiring of fifteen three-phase motors was also carried out.

KUALA BELAIT. The total number of consumers increased from 695 to 985, an increase of 290 or 41.7 per cent over the previous year. A part of this increase was due to the lifting of restrictions on new connections after this area was put on the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited network.

In Government quarters and buildings 763 points were wired and 689 points rewired.

SERIA. Despite the imposition of restrictions on new connections towards the second half of the year the total number of consumers connected at the end of the year rose from 495 to 560, an increase of sixty-five or 11.1 per cent on the previous year.

TUTONG. The total number of consumers connected at the close of the year under review was 106, an increase of fourteen over the previous year. In Government quarters and buildings fifty-four points were wired.

BANGAR-TEMBURONG. The total number of consumers connected at the close of the year was thirty-four.

Meters and Production:

Up to the present the system of installing meters consisted of drawing out meters and installing them direct in the consumers' premises without any prior testing of meters, despite tests have, however, been carried out on faulty meters whenever complaints have been received from the consumers.

With the arrival of a meter testing Set plans are being drawn up for systematic tests being carried out before meters are installed.

The protection system operated satisfactorily.

BRUNEI TOWN. The total number of meters installed at the end of the year was 1945 compared with 1,528 in 1956.

Dispute tests were carried out on two meters and in both cases the deposits were forfeited.

KUALA BELAIT. The total number of meters installed during the year was 290.

SERIA. The total number of meters installed during the year was sixty-five.

TUTONG. With the installation of another fourteen meters during the year under review the total number of meters connected to the system rose to 106.

Public Lighting:

Details of street lamps on the system at the close of the year under review are given under:—

	<i>Total at close of 1956</i>	<i>Installed in 1957</i>	<i>Total at close of 1957</i>
Brunei Town	70	50	120
Kuala Belait	58	—	58
Seria	4	—	4
Tutong	5	6	11
Bangar-Temburong	—	5	5

Routine inspection and relamping were carried out throughout the year.

Comprehensive and detailed plans for the extension and improvements to the present street lighting systems for Kuala Belait and Seria have been prepared in conjunction with the requirements of the Municipal Board. The necessary orders for the requirements will be put through during the coming year.

Domestic Appliances:

The hiring of domestic appliances with the exception of refrigerators has, as far as practicable been discontinued during the year under review on the introduction of the Hire Purchase Scheme. Consequently the number of domestic appliances on hire at the close of the year under review has decreased. A further cause of the decrease has been due to the advantage taken by the hirers in buying over on the hire purchase scheme those appliances which were previously on hire to them.

Details of domestic appliances on hire and Hire Purchase are given below:—

(a) ON HIRE :

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>		<i>Kuala Belait</i>		<i>Seria</i>	
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Cookers	51	3	—	—	—	—
Water Heaters	50	5	—	—	—	—
Ceiling Fans	39	19	—	—	—	—
Table Fans	47	25	3	1	—	—
Refrigerators	215	59	57	23	10	8
Air-Conditioners	4	2	5	2	—	—
Freezers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Washing Machines	18	10	—	—	—	—
Floor Polishers	1	—	—	—	—	—

(b) ON HIRE PURCHASE SCHEME :

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>		<i>Kuala Belait</i>		<i>Seria</i>	
	<i>1957</i>		<i>1957</i>		<i>1957</i>	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Secondhand</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Secondhand</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Secondhand</i>
Cookers	4	2	—	—	—	—
Ceiling Fans	—	—	2	—	1	—
Table Fans	11	8	—	—	—	—
Refrigerators	79	124	26	33	3	2
Air-Conditioners	1	—	—	—	—	—
Freezer	—	1	—	—	—	—
Washing Machines	8	3	—	1	1	—
Floor Polishers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Food Mixers	2	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Kettles	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Iron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grinding Mills	—	—	—	—	2	—

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS

MARINE

THE State Marine Officer was appointed in October on contract to head the Department. Most of the small office staff were new at the beginning of the year and inexperienced in Marine matters, but it is hoped that in 1958 the Department will be running smoothly and efficiently. It is expected that there will be an increase in staff in the New Year and the problem of control of stores and vessels inventories can then be tackled adequately. This Department lacks a qualified Marine Engineer, and has no instrument mechanic to call on.

Total net registered tonnage of vessels entering the port during the year under review amounted to 322,340 tons as against the previous year of 253,348 tons and of 138,331 tons in 1955. A weekly service is maintained between Singapore and Brunei by the Straits Steamship Company carrying general cargo. Forty-four calls of vessels operating from Hong Kong brought in cargoes of granite and cement. This trade is less than three years old and has been the cause of training Government *Serangs* as pilots. The pioneer Company in this trade, however, withdrew its vessel towards the end of the year, as well as its tugs and lighters operating around the coast. Another Hong Kong firm also withdrew its tug and lighters at about the same time. A feature of the opening of trade with Hong Kong has been the the employment given to stevedores. When such vessels first started calling here they carried their own Chinese stevedores—but one firm sent an experienced stevedore from Hong Kong and trained local men, and these men now discharge all Hong Kong vessels, efficiently.

Labuan registered tugs and lighters to bring stone in from the Temburong district. At the Shell wharf, Subok, 2606 tons petrol in drums were off loaded from vessels, and as from November 467 tons of bulk pumped ashore. Bulk supplies of lubricants were also imported.

Piloting:

It is a tricky business bringing a vessel round the right angle turn at Pu. Chermin to enter the Brunei River. Only a few years ago it was considered that a vessel should not enter the port drawing more than 12 feet 6 inches and be under 200 feet in length, but vessels now enter at H.W. neaps drawing 15 feet and 215 feet in length. At a good average H.W. vessels drawing 16 feet and 240 feet in length can be brought in but this is considered the limit for safety, although it is admitted that longer and deeper vessels could be brought in at King Tides. The port is adequately served as it was. Also the wharf is only 400 feet long which means that with longer vessels, only one not two vessels could berth. These remarks apply to vessels entering the port, the reverse operation would be more difficult with a loaded vessel, but as there is little export cargo the problem has not arisen. Frequent enquiries have been made by ship owners to bring larger vessels in to avoid the loading at Singapore or Labuan. Somewhat larger vessels might perhaps be brought in by dredging the channel and having a tug to assist, but approaching the berth, longer vessels would increase the hazards to the large villages built on stilt opposite the Customs wharf at Brunei Town when vessels have to swing.

Pilotage excluding free service to H.M. Ships and vessels of other Government eighty-eight in and out pilotage Sapu Point-Brunei Town; two in and out pilotage Outer Bar-Brunei Channel; nineteen Harbour Shifts. This represents approximately 25 per cent increase over the previous year. The finding of the survey of H.M.S. Dampier on 1956 confirms the reports of the pilots that the bar off Pu Chermin is extending. In view of this, representations were made to Government to prevent the further removal of stone from the barrier off Pu Kingaran.

The Marine Department launches M.V. Bolkiah (seventy-five passengers) and M.V. Sultan (fifty passengers) with an occasional relief by the M.V. Muara (twenty-five passengers) have maintained a thrice weekly passenger and mail ferry service with Labuan. During the year a total of 11,515 passengers were carried in safety without incident on this ferry service. The "Sultan" and "Bolkiah" also made occasional special trips to Kuching and Jesselton. These vessels are officered and manned by Brunei Malays.

Kuala Tutong Ferry:

This vital link between the two halves of the State is under continual pressure of work. It had been expected that the ferry "Pemancha" delivered in May, 1956, would have relieved the "Higgins" instead of which the "Higgins" has been in almost constant use as well owing to the requirements of the P.W.D. in their building programme and roads programme. The forty-five ton cargo capacity barge Awang Semaun and R.C.L. Fairmile were also extensively used. Revenue earned by the ferries during the year under review was \$96,790.00. This sum would have been greater if it had not been decided to waive the tariff charges for non-government trucks carrying government cargo.

Traffic over the ferries for 1957; buses and trucks 17,855; cars and jeeps 7,840; motor cycles 751;—representing 65 per cent increase approximately over previous year. There is no Marine Officer stationed at Kuala Tutong, money received on the ferries by the crew is collected daily by the Customs Officer stationed at Tutong approximately seven miles away.

Outboards:

A thrice weekly mail service by outboard is maintained with Temburong and Limbang.

The Department provides regular transportation for Health Sister and Mid-wives visit to the Water Kampongs and an outboard is always on "standby" for emergency mid-wife cases.

The travelling dispensary light alloy inboard launch "Dove" has not proved satisfactory and is now laid up for major overhaul.

With the expansion of other Departments it follows that as water transport is still the principal means of communication in the State that the demands on this Department become increasingly heavy—and it is often impossible to meet on one day all the requests received for transport. It is hoped that next year it will be possible to predict the requirements of other Departments.

Outboard motors cannot stand up to long distances at high speed and are an uneconomical noisy means of transport but perhaps this is offset by "time is money".

The Department also maintains outboards at Kuala Belait and outstations for District Officers, Customs, and for other departments as necessary.

The Marine Workshop repairs outboard engines and does minor repairs for the rest of the fleet. Outboards are also built.

Our vessels continue to be slipped at the privately owned Muara Slipway except Bolkiah which is docked at the Brooke Dockyard, Kuching. There is no Marine Officer at Muara, and routine work is done by the Customs, as well as rainfall and tide reading.

An additional pontoon was placed in position at the upper end of the Customs wharf early in the year. It was intended that it should be reserved for Government craft, but efforts to stop *prahus* using it have failed.

Visit of Her Majesty's Ships:

Her Majesty's Malay Naval Volunteer Reserve training sloop Penglima visited the port between 21st and 23rd May. The Department provided a pilot.

H.M.A.S. Tobruk visited Kuala Belait in July, and the launch "Pretty" was detailed from Brunei to assist in liberty work. The Commanding Officer in a letter to the Assistant Resident wrote "a special word of thanks is for the boats crew who did so well."

H.M.S. Newcastle was boarded in Brunei Bay beyond Sapo Point by State Marine Officer on August 9th. The vessel did not anchor and proceeded after a couple of hours to Seria with a Marine Department pilot on board in an advisory capacity. A sailor from the Newcastle who was needed urgently in England was transferred to Government launch and taken to Labuan—M.V. Bolkiah was detailed to go to Seria and act as tender for H.M.S. Newcastle for the duration of her visit. The high light of the visit of Her Majesty's vessels was the arrival of August 15th of H.M.S. Alert wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief Far East Station, Sir Alan Scott Moncrief, K.C.B. She was met beyond Sapo Point by State Marine Officer and Pilot and anchored in

the Brunei Channel; her length precluding her from coming up to Brunei Town. She anchored over ten miles from Brunei Town and all liberty men and visitors were transported in Marine Department craft. Seven of our vessels took part in the operation and maintained services through to the small hours of the mornings without hitch. In addition the Department provided the M.V. Muara for the official visit of the Commander-in-Chief to Brunei Town, and the M.V. Sultan for the return call of His Highness to "Alert". Our crew gained valuable experience in Naval etiquette including the gun salutes for His Highness. Both the Commander-in-Chief and Captain of vessel gave high praise to our crew. H.M.S. Alert again with Marine Department pilot on board left on the afternoon of the 17th.

Casualties:

The tug "Red Leaf" which was wrecked on the Belait Bar in November, 1955, was removed in sections by private contract in October of this year. Lighter Acacia Leaf foundered in November, 1956, off Belait Bar, was salvaged in May of this year. In July, the B.S.P. landing craft "Bubut" sank at her Moorings at Bedas in the Belait River. Salvage is considered doubtful. s.s. Shunlee after having loaded a full cargo of logs in the Brunei Channel proceeded to sea on the 6th June and grounded on the Sunda Spit. It was found necessary to lighten her by discharging some of her deck cargo, she was afloat on the 9th June, reloaded her deck cargo and sailed on the 10th June. The s.s. Cedar was aground in the Channel off Pu Chermin for two hours on 18th December, 1957.

Sarawak Police launch Margherita was reported aground on the night of 17th August, somewhere in the vicinity of Kuala Sundor (in Sarawak waters). Our M.V. Muara with pilot Awang on board was sent to search for her, and she was found at 0200 on the 18th. She was refloatated at 0330 and as she had suffered engine and steering damages was towed to Brunei Town. M.V. Muara was holed in the Baram River on the 13th June and after "on the spot" repairs proceeded to Miri for examination.

River Clearing:

The Terusan Kupang Channel to Limbang was cleared in June of this year.

Kuala Belait River:

Excellent progress has been made during the year under review in clearing this river of age old trees embedded in the river. Much of the work has to be done by blasting. The larger trees are warped on to the river bank and tied there, the smaller ones are burnt. Trees growing on the banks which are considered liable to fall into the river owing to erosion are felled and secured in the jungle. The debris caught in the snags in the river is also disposed of. The *karangans* built up around the roots of the trees embedded in the river are also disposed of. Clearing commenced at Bukit Sawat fifty-four miles from the mouth of the river has been cleared up to the twentieth mile post beyond Bukit Sawat. Survey sounding plans have been produced for this section of the river. During the periods when work on the main river is impracticable due to the high river level work has been concentrated on clearing the Sungei Buan tributary. *The clearing of the Tutong River* commenced in October. By reason of its relatively small watershed the river is not subject to such extreme flooding as the Belait. Because of its closely knit communities and quite intensive cultivation the inhabitants display keen interest in the project. By their co-operation in pointing out snags known to them and supplying labour where required it would appear that work can progress more rapidly than in the Belait River with its sparse population. Against this, however, in the desire of the inhabitants for work to be diverted to the side streams. But apart from the time lost in so doing, certain of the side streams are infested with leeches. These pests literally bring work to a stand still. Clearing commenced at Puolo Lubok and work has now reached the Malay School, Kampong Abang—eight and half miles above Puolo Lubok.

Eighty-five feet Self Propelled Ramped Cargo Lighters:

An order was placed in February with a Singapore firm for the construction of two vessels, each having a carrying capacity of approximately one hundred tons D.W. and propelled with two mirrored R.Z/6 diesel engines with a given speed of eight knots approximately.

Arrangements were made on completion to have them towed from Singapore to Brunei Town. The cost of delivery was under the estimate as it was found possible to co-ordinate times with

other work the towage contractors had in hand. The vessels arrived in Brunei after an uneventful passage on the 27th November, and were then handed over to the Public Works Department to run. These crafts will relieve the alluminium R.C.L. which has not been able to stand up to the work required of it and is not considered safe to face rough coastal passages.

Staff Training:

Through the good offices of the British Malayan Petroleum Company's Trade School at Seria, we have been able to arrange short courses for our greasers when they can be spared. One sailor has passed his local trade mates examination at Labuan.

Air and Sea Rescue:

Plans are materializing to co-ordinate this work with neighbouring countries.

Weather:

Towards the end of the year an arrangement was made with Telecommunications Department to provide this office with daily weather reports.

Brunei Channel and River Lighting:

The remainder of the lights to complete this scheme arrived in August. Before proceeding with further installation it was considered necessary to check the position of all lights and pedestals, and have an inspection of the existing lights by suppliers representative. It was also considered expedient that one of our staff should attend a short course at Singapore to learn maintenance work on the lights. On the 21st December, it was reported that the entrance light concrete stand had collapsed. First assumptions that a vessel had collided with it could not be proved, and although a collision is not necessarily ruled out examination revealed faulty construction and probably insufficient penetration. The lighting equipment was salvaged by Marine Department in 14th feet of water. The batteries were ruined but the flasher mechanism was still working when recovered. The collapse of this structure suggests that an expert examination of the other pedestals should take place and is a further reason for delaying the completion of the scheme.

Licensing:

Fifty-three vessels (excluding fishing boats) were licensed during the year under the Lights and Small Shipping Enactment. The licensing of craft for private use has fallen into abeyance in the last few years, these craft are the main means of transport for the populace. The present Marine staff could not possibly cope with the licensing and policing of such craft and a move to reintroduce such licensing would be most unpopular.

Legislation:

We still await comprehensive Shipping Legislation.

Fishery:

This part of the Marine Department duties is the subject of a separate report.

Kuala Belait:

There is no Marine Officer stationed at this port. By agreement, navigation aids are positioned and maintained by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company. Other Marine matters are dealt with by the Superintendent of Customs whose report in part follows:—

“Kuala Belait situated on the right bank of the Belait River about half a mile upstream from the river mouth. This is extremely difficult to enter owing to the existence of a shallow sand bar lying right across the river mouth and over which heavy surf is constantly breaking. A survey by an expert from United Kingdom to assess the possibility of dredging the bar was carried out.

There are two Government wharves available for commercial and other shipping; one of which is timber and the other of reinforced concrete. These can provide about 386 feet of Government wharfage in one long span.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company have their own wharves, one of which is situated slightly downstream which has a length of approximately 375 feet. The wharves are mainly used for their own fleet of vessels.

A considerable number of Straits Steamship coaster type vessels ply regularly between Kuala Belait and Labuan, but the bulk of the cargo loaded at this port is consigned to the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and is carried on their fleet of L.C.T.s two of the privately owned steel dumb lighters which were used in Kuala Belait for transporting stones were sold by the owners to a firm in the Philippines and a fleet of two new Public Works Department self propelled ramped cargo lighters put into operation later in the year.

The total tonnage of shipping entered in Kuala Belait during the year, of which 75 per cent is or for Brunei Shell Petroleum Company was 197181 N.R.T.

Native craft based on this port consist of large outboard motor boats and small launches and are used to carry local produce and merchandise up and down the Belait River and for fishing.

The number of these craft licensed in Kuala Belait during 1957 are as follows:—

	1957
Private	Nil
Cargo	12
Passenger	17
Fishing	25
TOTAL	54

The Marine Department has stationed at Kuala Belait the M/L Laila Menchanai and several outboards".

Conclusion:

Credit has been given in this report to the floating staff. But tribute must also be paid to the office staff, who under the Chief Clerk have not faltered in the wasting efforts of digging out old files for information; analysing; co-ordinating and systemising in addition to their day to day work. It is hoped that their tasks will be easier next year. Gratitude is expressed to the staff of the Customs Department on whom we still rely for certain aspects of Marine work.

Total Revenue for the year under review amounted to \$209,750.00 as against \$143,391.00 the previous year. But these figures reflect only in part, the increase in work as —

- (a) The decision not to charge Government contractors ferry fees, decreased revenue.
- (b) The Awang Semaun and R.C.L. Fairmile when working for Public Works Department do so free of charge.
- (c) The Medical Department is not charged for services. Therefore the increase in demands for transport in (b) and (c) has not brought increased revenue.

A more accurate picture may be obtained by noting that the expenditure for fuel and oil in 1957 amounted to \$101,919 as against \$54,994 in 1956.

CIVIL AVIATION

The peak event of the year was the opening on the 8th May, of the new terminal building, a picture of which appears facing page 154. During 1956 the airfield was able to accept Dakota aircraft, but still the somewhat grim old *kajang* terminal building had to be used.

The formal opening of the new terminal building was performed by His Highness the Sultan, and the Royal Air Force, Far East Command provided a brilliant display of aerobatics by six Venom aircraft of No. 45 Squadron stationed at Butterworth. This was the first time that type of jet aircraft had been seen in Brunei and their low flying aerobatics aroused great admiration.

The main features of the new terminal building are a large airy general lounge with refreshment bar, a similar lounge with refreshment bar for transit passengers, adequate offices for airline operators, and a central passenger hall and portico from which friends and visitors may view the whole of the aerodrome and the movements of aircraft. Surmounting the whole is a modern control tower with V.H.F. and H.F. radio installations, this being separated from the traffic part of building below by a mezzanine floor containing the transmitters, receivers and other mechanical equipment and stores. The layout of the control tower itself is therefore extremely neat being confined to a desk operating the transmission and receiving equipment on the floor below by remote control.

The airfield itself continued under a temporary surface only as being built over swamp only two years ago subsidence was to be expected. In the event, however, subsidence has been far less than was anticipated, and 1958 will see the final hot-mix coat laid over the entire length of the airfield. The length of the runway is 4,900 feet with a 200 foot over-run at each end. It is used mainly by Dakota and Rapide aircraft of Malayan Airways and the Percival aircraft of Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited. Other visitors during the year have included R.A.F. Valettas, sundry Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited. Helicopters and Bristol Freighters.

The main air services provided are as follows:—

- To Singapore via Kuching and Sibü — 3 per week.
- From Singapore via Kuching and Sibü — 3 per week.
- To Singapore direct — once per week.
- To Jesselton and Sandakan — 3 per week.

The local feeder service is operated by Rapide aircraft operating daily except Sundays between Labuan, Brunei and Anduki and extending on Tuesdays and Thursdays to Lutong, Bintulu and Sibü in Sarawak.

Since Brunei airfield was opened in late 1954, aircraft movements and passenger statistics have been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>A/C movements</i>
1954	170
1955	1,740
1956	2,742
1957	3,264

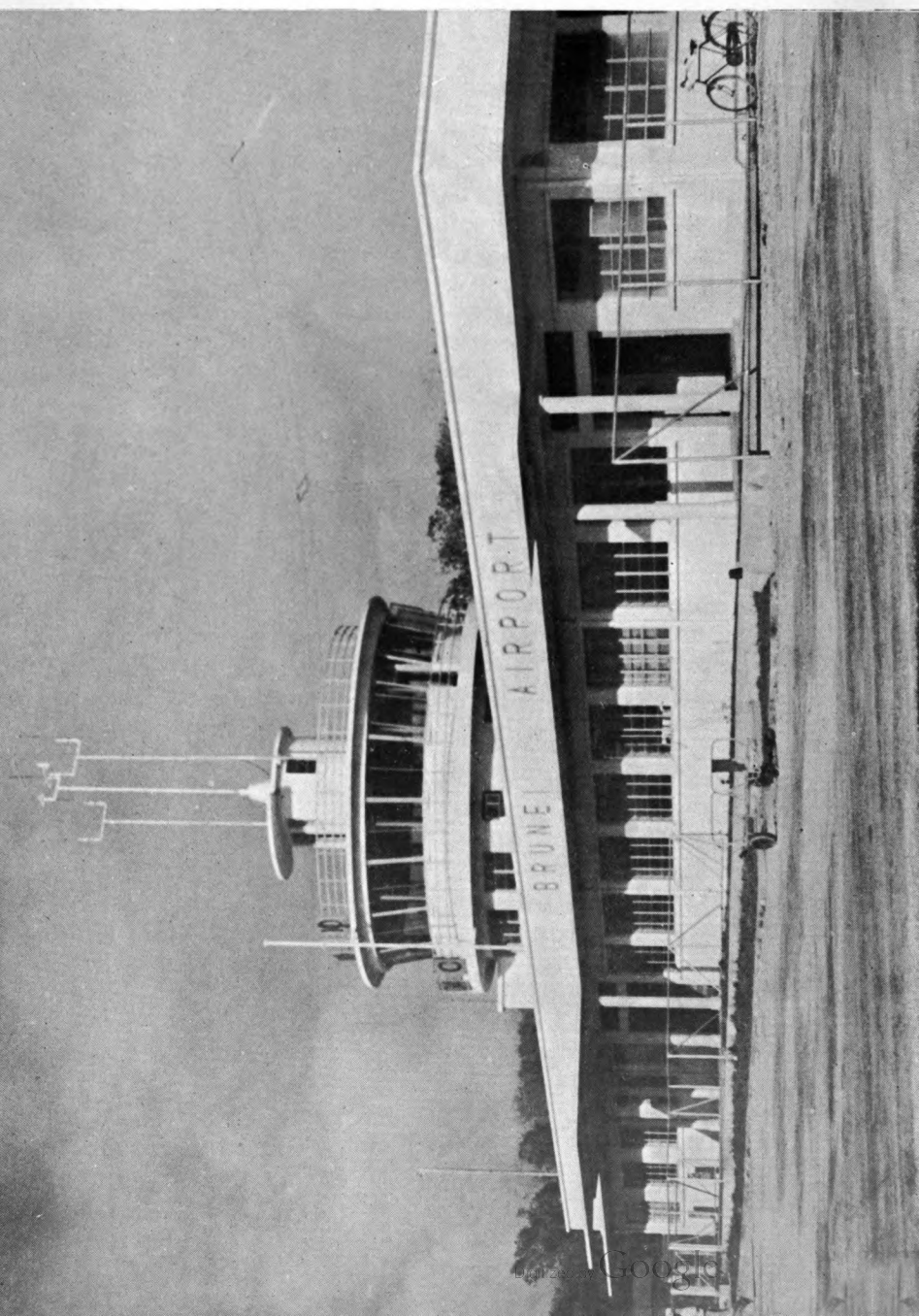
Passengers:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Transit</i>
1956	3,595	3,822	1,670
1957	6,238	5,848	3,957

ROADS

The year 1957 was the fourth year of the Developmental Road Programme, and the third year of operation of the Road Section, and its control of the programme.

The new Airport
Terminal Building
opened May, 1957.



The year was generally a good one for road construction purposes, and the long spells of fine weather enabled a considerable speeding up of these works. The usual wet months of November and December proved very mild, and no works were seriously delayed.

During 1957 extra assistance became available in the survey and planning sections, and as a result of this extra help considerable progress was made in the latter part of the year on forward planning operations, and work could be commenced with a greater knowledge of quantities, likely costs etc., and the benefits of this extra planning will greatly increase in coming years. The general staff position was steady during the year, although Senior Roads Engineer resigned in August he was immediately replaced by a new appointee and no disruption to work resulted. One Road Engineer left on accelerated leave early in September and was relieved by an acting appointee from Public Works Department staff.

The road works completed up to the end of 1956 have all stood up to the heavy development traffic and the even heavier Oil Company traffic, and only small localised failures have occurred these being mainly due to poor subgrade conditions. The original road construction on the Tutong Road from the end of the new works towards Tutong has managed to stand up to the increasing traffic although maintenance costs have greatly increased due to the poor condition of the pavement and the concentrated traffic.

Considerable construction work has been carried out in Brunei, and Kuala Belait and Seria Towns, where long lengths of new road pavement have been laid, and most roads provided with permanent concrete main and subsidiary drains. New trunk road construction continued on the Brunei-Tutong, Danau-Seria, and Berakas-Muara Roads, and new construction was commenced on the section of trunk road between the Tutong and Telemba bridges. Construction work on the Brunei-Tutong and the Danau-Anduki Roads was greatly accelerated with the hire of considerable equipment from the Brunei Petroleum Company, and the use of a number of the Company's operators and surveyors, foremen etc. The bulk of the hired equipment was concentrated on the major construction work between twelve to fourteen miles

on the Tutong Road, where very heavy and difficult earthworks were encountered. The original estimate of time for completion of this work was four months, but due to unexpectedly hard earth and stone conditions the work actually took about ten months with corresponding increases in costs. The earthworks here are probably the largest that will ever be encountered in Brunei State, and the completed works provide a most spectacular driveway for motorists travelling this road. A large amount of Company equipment has also been used on the section of road Danau to Anduki where new road formations have been constructed from Lumut bridge to within two miles of Anduki, and maintenance of drains, clearing of rivers etc. on the section of road Danau to Lumut. Without use of Company equipment it would not have been possible to plan for the completion of the Brunei Seria Road during 1958.

A large amount of extra plant was placed into operation by Public Works Department during the year, and this plant has greatly helped the speeding up of road works, and much of this equipment is playing a large part in the more regular and speedier maintenance of the already completed roads.

Tenders called and let during the latter part of 1956 for construction of four major bridges enabled construction work to commence on two of these during 1957, and at the end of 1957 construction work was very advanced on both jobs. The Telemba bridge which has been given priority so as to give access to construction works between Tutong and Telemba is well advanced and it is expected that it will be completed within the time limit, the Tutong Bridge at the close of the year was some three weeks behind schedule, but it is expected that this lag will be made up, and works opened on time, schedule date for the opening of these two bridges has been timed for late September which will tie in with the completion date for the road linking these two bridges. Preliminary works were completed for the Clifford Bridge construction at Brunei Town, all workshops, labour lines and pile casting beds having been laid and equipped, ready for commencement of construction in early 1958.

The six bridges between Lumut and Anduki let by tender in 1955 are still under construction, but are expected to be completed by the date of road opening and completion. Delays have occurred on these bridges due to faulty foundations and the necessity to lengthen piles up to 100 feet over the original plans.

The Berakas Road Depot in Brunei Town has been greatly developed during the year. A concrete products plant was installed and placed into operation in August, and at the close of the year was operating at a high degree of efficiency. In the four months of operation over one mile length of pipes of all sizes has been turned out, all the pipes being of a particularly high standard. The output from commencement of operations of this plant has been more than double that of the total production for a year of the old pipe manufacturing unit at Tasek. The bitumen emulsion manufacturing unit was completed during latter part of 1957 and production expected to commence the first week in 1958. Installation of new crushing and stone washing and sand recovery plant at the depot has been held up pending negotiations with manufacturers, and at the end of the year a stage had been reached where placing of final orders could be made, and it is expected that complete installation will be in operation before the end of 1958.

Road section activities were generally on the increase throughout the year due to increase in scheme values of the various works, and details of some of the works carried out are set out below. For comparative purposes corresponding figures for year 1956 are shown where available in brackets:—

Employees engaged on road works:

Day labour	2,167
Contract	487

New Road Construction Completed:

13 miles (17·2 miles).

New Road Construction Incomplete:

18 miles.

Surface Sealing of Pavements:

212,330 sq. yards (527,372 sq. yards).

New Formation:

27 miles (19·5 miles).

Hot Mix Carpeting:

133,328 sq. yards (50,742 sq.yards).

Road Surveys:

30 miles (28·7 miles).

Bridle Paths Constructed:

7·25 miles (2·65 miles).

New Bridges on Bridle Paths:

58 nos. (75 nos.).

Concrete Drains:

Brunei, Belait, Seria—

6·49 miles completed (6·6 miles).

3·2 miles under construction (6·20 chains).

2·0 miles designed (7·69 chains).

New Pipe Culverts Constructed:

67 (2,858 lft.) (101).

Concrete Box Culverts:

19 nos. (17 nos.).

Stabilised Pavements:

234,060 sq. yards (126,400 sq. yards)

Construction New Road Shoulders:

55 miles (20 miles 32 chains).

River Clearing:

39 miles (35·7 miles).

Construction New Side Drains:

14·25 miles (13·10 miles).

Waterbound Macadam Road Pavements:

12½ miles (12½ miles).

Stone Crush Carted and Spread:

86,400 cu. yards (32,986 cu. yards).

Earth Fill Placed on Road Formations:

1,033,298 cu. yards (391,000 cu. yards).

Bitumen and Emulsion Spread on Roads:

107,000 gallons (138,442 gallons).

Cement Used in Stabilising Works:

129,620 bags (90,981 bags).

Concrete Pipes Manufactured:

2,843 nos. (9,872 ft.) (1,747 nos.).

Hong Kong Granite Used in Road Seals:

12,820 cu. yards (11,602 cu. yards).

Major Tests Carried out in Soil Laboratory:

2,912 nos. (1,074).

Descriptions of the works carried out or in hand on the various road projects at the close of the year are set out hereunder:—

Brunei Town Roads:

Most new works during 1957 have been concentrated on development of housing areas, where contracts for new houses have reached stage where access has been necessary. Road construction and new seals have been limited to improvement of shoulders to existing roads and the improvement of existing surfaces with hot mix pavements.

Drainage projects have been carried out consistently throughout the year, and Brunei Town is now well served with adequate drainage facilities.

Surveys have been carried out providing for the construction of footways from the English School to Government Offices, and from Hospital towards the new Mosque building, and this work will be carried out in 1958.

Road construction in the Jalan Robert area was completed so far as building construction would allow, and further work will proceed when the demolition of construction buildings are completed.

The year saw completion of the roads in Tongkadeh housing estate, and this area has been fully developed and works finished.

Kuala Belait, Seria Town:

Stone shortages have again affected the road construction programme in both these towns, but considerable development has taken place. Concrete drains have been under construction on both Kuala Belait and Seria throughout the year and most of the main drainage would have been completed during the year but for the fact that contractors undertook to do works at cut price figures, and as a result, have gone to the wall, and it has been necessary to let out new tenders.

Brunei-Tutong Road:

Construction works have proceeded very well on this road. At the beginning of 1957 works were barely to the ninth mile, but formation and pavement works at the end of 1957 extended to near nineteen mile, with hot mix seals completed apart from small isolated sections through to sixteen mile.

The major construction work undertaken during 1957 was undoubtedly the new formation between the mile twelve and fourteen from Brunei where combined teams of the road section and the Brunei Petroleum Company undertook the new formations. The works carried out were of a major class and involved the moving of very many hundreds of thousands of tons of earthworks, the moving of this being complicated by the presence of large bands of hard rock like materials which considerably slowed up the works.

Road construction is going ahead very well due to the availability of additional survey teams, and the forward planning of the works is enabling land acquisition to proceed well in advance of the construction works.

Construction of the new bridge at Tutong was well advanced at the end of 1957, when all piles had been driven and work commenced on the superstructure, this bridge is scheduled to be completed by the end of September of 1958 when the constructing road with the Danau-Anduki Road will be complete.

Brunei-Berakas Road:

The final sections of this road were constructed and sealed in the latter part of 1957, and in 1958 the road leading from this road to Berakas beach will be reconstructed and sealed giving a sealed road direct from Brunei to Berakas beach.

Brunei-Berakas-Muara Road:

Construction work has proceeded well on this road during 1957 despite limitations of funds. The earthworks have gone ahead very well, and due to unexpected progress in this regard the work had to be curtailed to enable the surfacing of pavements to catch up with the earthworks, work is continuing very satisfactory, and it is expected that most of the work will be complete by the end of 1958.

Jurudong Road:

No construction work was carried out on this road during the year, but full allowance has been made in the 1958 estimates for construction and final seal.

Kuala Abang Road:

Maintenance work only carried out here under road section control, the matter of improvements of existing formation has been handed over to British Resident supervision, and funds for this work are under his control.

Limbang Road:

Has been maintained in good order throughout the year. Several bridges have been rebuilt to bridle path specifications, pending survey of a new route to Limbang and North Borneo.

Bangar-Pandaruan Road:

This road has been maintained and considerable improvement affected to its surface during the year. Survey is now in hand with a view to its being linked with the present Brunei Trunk Roads system.

Anduki-Lumut, Liang-Danau:

This road is now complete so far as formation is concerned, and work is now in hand with the completion of pavement works and drainage requirements. Long lengths have been sealed, and

coated with hot mix, and as pavements become available further sealing works are being undertaken. No difficulty is being experienced here in keeping up with the schedule for completion, as conditions are very satisfactory for construction. The six major bridges between Lumut and Anduki have presented a number of problems due to faulty foundation data, but despite delays in this regard it is expected that the bridges will be complete at the same time as the road works adjoining.

Tutong-Telamba-Telisai:

Excellent progress has been made on this road. Construction work is well ahead of schedule despite its commencement late in 1957, and at the end of that year approximately five miles of formation had been completed, together with all concrete pipe culverts, structures etc.

The bridge at Telamba at end of 1957 was 55 per cent complete and the one at Tutong about 35 per cent complete both of these bridges should be open for traffic when the connecting road is available in September of 1958.

Labi Road:

This road has been well maintained during the year and the increase in vehicular traffic over the twelve months shows that pavement improvements have given greater availability to users. All bridge structures have been maintained in a satisfactory manner and a number of bridges have been reduced in load carrying capacity suitable for the present road conditions.

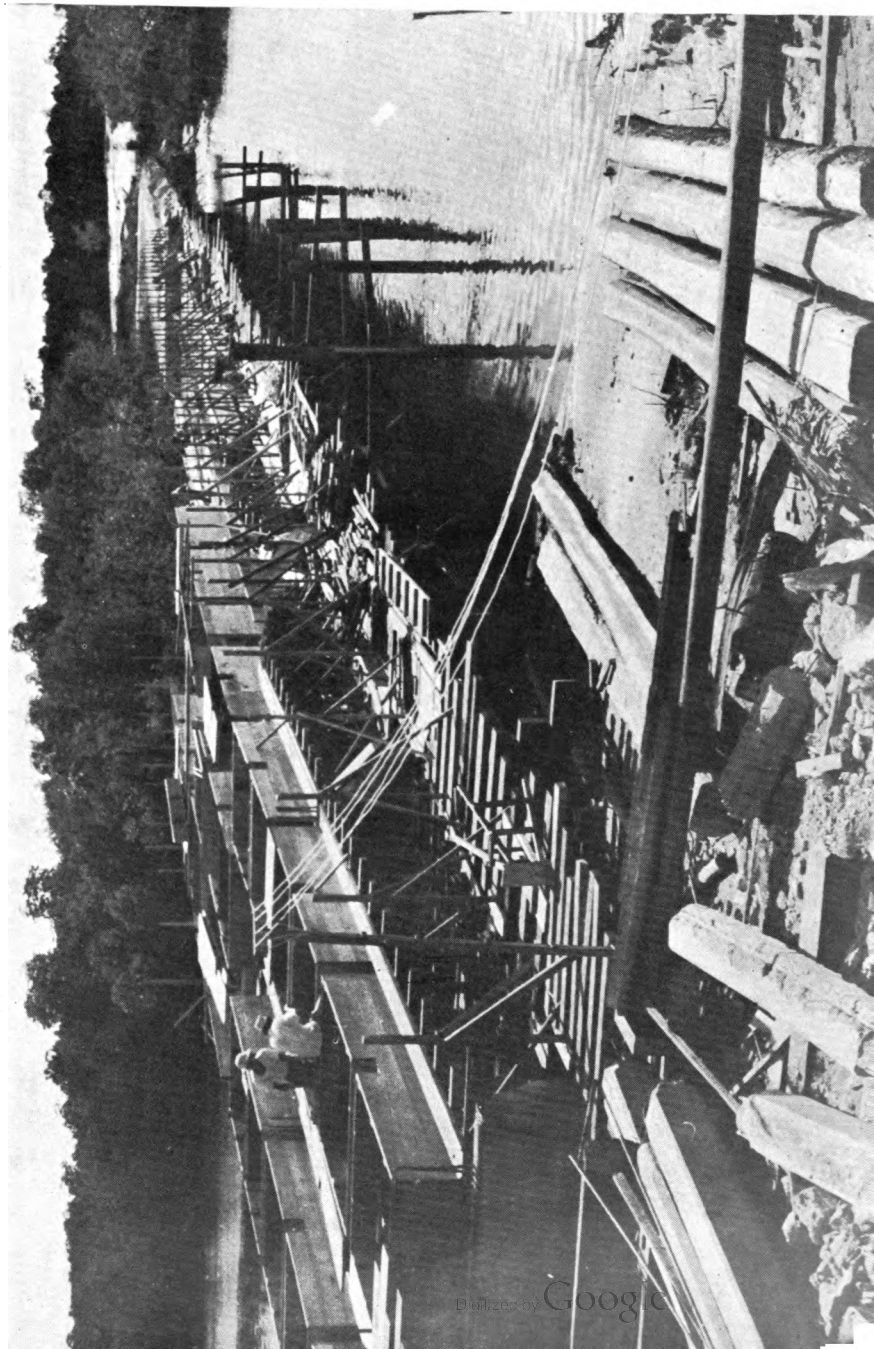
Bridle Paths:

These paths have all been maintained well during the year and a number of new ones constructed. Maintenance is being done wherever possible by contract with quite satisfactory results.

Bitumen Spraying and Hot Mix Unit:

This unit has been very busy during 1957 and will be employed to full capacity during 1958 when completion of the present road programme is due. The Hot Mix plant has been kept in operation continuously, and with the commencement of operations of the bitumen emulsion plant further expansion of this units activities can be expected.

Bridge over the
Telambu River
part of oilfields
highway.



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Berakas Quarry:

Operations at this quarry have carried on throughout the year but with intermittent results. The work required at the quarry requires specialised machinery which cannot always be supplied, but nevertheless good output has been maintained throughout the year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Brunei and Singapore, and also with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong within the State, Jesselton and Labuan in North Borneo, and Kuching and Limbang in Sarawak.

Radio-telephone links are maintained between the following places:—

Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Miri, Limbang, Labuan and Jesselton.

The automatic telephone exchanges at Kuala Belait and Brunei Town were completed during the year. The Kuala Belait exchange was opened for public service in June and the Brunei Town exchange was opened in October.

A second Assistant Controller, seconded from Sarawak Posts and Telegraphs Department, arrived in May and was posted to Kuala Belait.

POST OFFICES

There are six Post Offices in Brunei State, situated in Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District), Kuala Belait, Seria and Muara, and Postal Agency in Labi.

Mails to and from these places are usually conveyed by bus and launch. An inland air mail service between Brunei Town and Seria, operating daily from Monday to Saturday, was maintained.

In addition to the weekly overseas surface mails, regular and frequent overseas air mail services were maintained. These services provide seven air mail dispatches per week, and eight arrivals from Singapore.

The total number of articles dealt with during the year was 1,771,993 compared with 1,734,576 in 1956.

CHAPTER XII

PRESS, BROADCASTING, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Press:

THE *Borneo Bulletin* remains Brunei State's only commercial newspaper, and during 1957 the circulation continued to rise; by the end of the year (the fourth of the newspaper's existence) just over 10,000 copies per issue were being sold throughout British Borneo.

The Bulletin appears each Saturday morning, and sells at 20 cents per copy. It is published by its proprietors, Messrs. Geoffrey Kerr and W. F. Runagall, and is printed at the Brunei Press, Kuala Belait. The Brunei Press also prints the English and Malay editions of *Salam*, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's non-commercial staff newspapers.

Plans laid in 1956 for the establishment of a Malay language newspaper were realised in March, 1957 when *Berita Brunei* made its first appearance. This is a 16-page newspaper, sold at 20 cents per copy, printed half in Romanised Malay and half in Jawi and it contains major news stories translated from the *Borneo Bulletin* and other State news of Malay interest. Its circulation at the end of December, 1957 stood at slightly over 5,000.

An important development at the end of the year was the establishment at the Brunei Press of a Process Department, which enables all newspapers printed at the Press to use illustrations of the current week's happenings. Previously pictures were sent to Singapore for processing and as a result much time was lost in the post.

Keeping abreast with modern developments, the Brunei Press expanded considerably its photo-lithographic printing section which was responsible to a great measure for a speed up in

delivery of Brunei State printing. A great deal of new legislation work was printed for the Government throughout the year in the Press's capacity as State Printers.

Also at the end of the year, a Chinese composing room was at the point of being set up at the Brunei Press. This is to be used in connection with Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's plans to produce a Chinese section in their *Salam* newspapers for 1958. At this time, the Press was employing 55 workers, nearly half of them locally-engaged. Discussions between the Government and the Press with a view to introducing a formal scheme for training youths as printing apprentices were satisfactorily completed and six youths were to be selected by the State Education Department under this scheme.

Broadcasting:

Radio Brunei officially commenced its Pilot Service on Hari Raya Puasa, May 2nd, 1957. His Highness the Sultan and the Honourable the British Resident both broadcast personal messages on the occasion. During the previous month, however, Radio Brunei had already been on the air with ad hoc programmes.

A daily transmission of 2½ hours was inaugurated after the official opening with Malay programmes occupying 1½ hours and English programmes three-quarters of an hour. The transmission period was between 7.30 p.m. until 9.45 p.m. A 2 kilowatt Marconi M.F. transmitter operating on 1240 K/c per second or 242 metres was used. It has an effective guaranteed range of five miles radius.

Programmes. The contents of the programme comprise musical entertainment, religious programmes, radio plays, talks, world and local news. Musical entertainment took the form of gramophone record programmes; "live" broadcasts by local inhabitants and folk orchestras; tape recordings of "fully packaged" programmes from Radio Malaya and Radio Sarawak; and Request programmes. The weekly religious half hour consist of sermons preceded by recitations of the Koran. Radio plays were either from Radio Malaya or Radio Sarawak, but two local productions were successfully attempted during the year. Talks on a wide variety of subjects were broadcast, mainly on Malay culture and literature. Series of talks on "Aspects of the Law as it Affects the

Ordinary Person", "Health and the Community", and "The Police and the Citizen" were also broadcast, originally in the English programmes and translated and read in the Malay programmes. Talks for women, children's programmes, interview programmes (both in English and Malay), weekly "Magazine" programmes from Radio Australia in English and series of talks on a number of subjects in English prepared by the B.B.C. were also heard. Relays of both the English and Malay news and the Brunei State Information Service provided daily bulletins of local news, both in Malay and English. News commentaries of the proposed new Brunei Constitution were broadcast from time to time during the latter part of the year.

Apart from these regular programmes, many outside broadcasts were also attempted during the year. Commentaries in Malay and English were made at Sports Meets, including one at Jesselton during the Inter-Territorial Athletic Meet; the official openings of the Airport, the Brunei Hotel and the Telephone Exchange, both at Kuala Belait and Brunei Town; Ceremonial Parades celebrating the birthdays of H.M. the Queen and the H.H. the Sultan; also two commentaries on Rugby matches, one being at Seria.

Outside recordings of folk music were also made including a ten-day tour of North Borneo when a total of ten hours recording time was made of the Bisaya, Dusun, Murut and Bajau folk music. These were broadcast in four programmes both in Malay and English. Dubbings of every item recorded were presented to Radio Sabah as a token of our appreciation for their co-operation and assistance.

Recordings were also made on two separate tours, of bands consisting of personnel of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company at Seria. These proved to be of a relatively high standard in comparison with the talent available in other British Borneo territories.

Free use was made of B.B.C. transcriptions in the English programmes and universally popular series of programmes such as "Half hour Theatre", "The Goon Show", "Life with the Lyons", "A Life of Bliss" and "String Song" were broadcast during the year.

A fairly well stocked gramophone record library enabled a reasonably comprehensive selection of record programmes to be broadcast.

The broadcast by Her Majesty the Queen to her people in the British Commonwealth of Nations was relayed on Christmas Day.

Towards the latter part of the year the service continued until 10.00 p.m. allowing an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour for English programmes. Because of the shortage of staff, part-time announcers, both for Malay and English programmes, were employed for continuity announcing duties.

Two monthly radio parlour games called "Beat the Gong" were conducted before, and with the assistance of, pupils of the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College through the kind permission of the Principal. These were both in English and Malay. Their comperes were teachers on part-time duties with this service. Another Malay School teacher attempted two similar programmes at the Malay School Sultan Muhammad Jemal-ul-Alam before an audience of Malay School children. He produces children's programmes over this station.

The High Commissioner for Brunei broadcast on two separate occasions during the year subsequently much publicised statements of policy, and on his return from Europe His Highness the Sultan was interviewed concerning his meeting with the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Highness the Sultan's speeches to his subjects at Temburong and Tutong were also recorded *in situ* and broadcast over the service the same evening.

Programmes appropriate with the occasion were broadcast on the major Muslim religious festivals.

Staff: At the outset the Programme and Administrative Staff consisted of a Station Manager, a Record Librarian and four Malay Programme Assistants, and an office cleaner. Two months later one Malay Programme Assistant was transferred to Temburong to act as District Officer. About the same time, a clerk was added to the service.

In August, part-time announcers, paid on piece-rate, were engaged for both Malay and English continuity announcing. Looking back, it seems incredible that such a handful of staff has been able to do so much. Apart from their legitimate duties of programme production and presentation, every member of the staff has cheerfully fulfilled a host of other functions both clerical and programme. They have worked, more often than otherwise, well over the prescribed working hours including week-ends and holidays. They are the last people to suggest that the standard of the programmes cannot be improved upon, but considering their inexperience and limitations of the situation, their efforts have been noteworthy.

Government Information Services:

One of the major events of the year was the Inter-Territorial Information and Broadcasting Officers' Conference which was held at the studio of Radio Brunei on 10th June.

Brunei was represented at the Conference by the State Information Officer, the Honourable Pengiran Mohamed Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, as Chairman; Assistant Information Officer, Inche Mohamed Salleh bin Abdul Kadir; and Head of Broadcasting, Mr. John Duclos.

The State Information Officer, the Honourable Pengiran Mohamed Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim was selected to represent the State as one of the two Observers to the Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which was held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya at the end of August, 1957. He also attended the Independence of Malaya Celebrations at Kuala Lumpur. Later he was selected to accompany His Highness The Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin touring the United Kingdom and Europe for about two and a half months.

During the above period, the State Information Officer sent regularly news pertaining to the Sultan's tour to the State Information Service which was in turn issued to Radio Brunei and the Press for the information of the public who were eagerly anxious to know about the news.

The Assistant Information Officer at Kuala Belait, Pengiran Puteh bin Pengiran Haji Rajid was selected to represent the State as Leader of Brunei's Delegation to the Youth Seminar, sponsored by the Standing Committee of the Hongkong Youth Organisations, and held in Hongkong from 27th November to 6th December.

The Honourable Pengiran Mohamad Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, former Assistant Information Officer, was appointed as State Information Officer on 1st January, 1957, in place of Inche' Suhaimi bin Haji Amin.

Pengiran Puteh bin Pengiran Haji Rajid, former Staff of the Education Department at Brunei Town, was appointed as Assistant Information Officer at Brunei Town in December, 1956 and in April 1957, he was transferred to Kuala Belait as Assistant Information Officer there.

Inche' Mohamed Salleh bin Abdul Kadir, former Staff of the British Resident's Office was appointed as Assistant Information Officer at Brunei Town in June 1957.

The "Pelita Brunei" which was first published on 15th February, 1956 in cyclostyled form, continued to play an important part in giving information with regard to the various activities undertaken by the Government and other news of importance to the public, especially to those living in the rural areas in the State. Since then the circulation has been gradually increased from 1,000 copies to over 2,000 copies per issue issued gratis every fortnightly.

In the latter part of 1957, photos done by electronic method by Messrs. Roneo Limited, Singapore were included in all the issues of the Bulletin. As the Pelita Brunei is still being issued in the cyclostyled form, it is hoped to have the Bulletin printed at a future date.

The State Information Service issues almost daily over 40 copies of our Press Release to the Press and others concerned in the State, Sarawak, North Borneo, Singapore, Malaya, Hongkong and the United Kingdom.

The Information Service opened a new Reading Room at Bangar Town, Temburong District in October, 1957, well equipped with a Radio set, Newspapers, Magazines, and periodicals.

With the opening of the Reading Room at Bangar, there are at present 3 Reading Rooms in the State which are being run by the State Information Service.

We hope to open another Reading Room at Tutong early in 1958 as well as a number of Reading Rooms at important places in the State.

In order to assist the public who could not afford to purchase radio sets for their homes, and also to enable them to listen to the daily broadcast by the Brunei Broadcasting Service, the Government has introduced a cheap hire purchase system to help the public residing in the State to purchase radio sets, through the Government of Brunei Information Service.

The radio sets, comprising the Sierra and Mullard Model would be sold to the public on a monthly instalment basis over a period of one year.

Among those who visited the Information Office at Brunei Town in 1957 were the Information Officer, Sarawak, Mr. Philip Jones; Director of Broadcasting, Sarawak, Mr. Peter Ratcliffe; Senior Programme Assistant, Radio Sarawak, Inche' Mohammed Salleh Askor; Assistant to Management of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Seria, Mr. R. W. P. Rule; Director of the United States Information Service at Singapore, Mr. James Elliot; South East Asia Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor at Singapore, Mr. Ronald Stead; Regional Information Officer, Hongkong, Mr. Leslie Smith; Editor of Borneo Bulletin, Mr. W. F. Runagall; Editor of Berita Brunei, Inche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Mohamed; Editor of Salam (Malay edition) Inche' Abdul Aziz bin Malim; Lecturer on Political Science and Economy at the American Universities in the U.S.A., Dr. Willard A. Hana; Sarawak Co-operative Officer, Mr. H. S. Brown; Co-operative Development Department's Inspector at Miri, Sarawak, Inche' Mohamed Hanis bin Mahlie and others.

Film Section: The Government of Brunei Information Service Film Section continued to give its free film shows to villages in the rural areas as well as urban areas for the whole of the year. Most of the shows were held at the Malay Schools.

During the year, the GBIS Film Section gave three film shows in the Fifth Division, Sarawak, that is at Limbang, Lawas and Sundar. These shows were requested by the respective District Officers.

The shows were handled by three mobile units. Two of these units served Brunei and Muara, Tutong and Temburong Districts.

The Film Section consists of 2 Field Officers, one in Brunei Town and the other in Kuala Belait; one Chief Projectionist; 6 Projectionists, four in Brunei Town and two in Kuala Belait; two Van Drivers and one Out-board motor driver.

The Department continued to purchase films from the Malayan Film Unit, Kuala Lumpur; and received weekly prints of British News Films and other news films from the Central Office of Information, London. The Australian Commission in Singapore through the Information Department, Kuching, Sarawak, provided the Department with Australian Films.

Late in 1957, the Canadian Commission in Singapore provided the Department with its films each month.

For the whole of the year, the Department received monthly film rental from the Metro Goldwyn Mayer, Singapore at rate of \$100/- per film. The Shell Company of Singapore also loaned its films to the Department.

In addition to the films which were imported from the Malayan Film Unit, Kuala Lumpur, and the Central Office of Information, London, the Government of Brunei Information Service also made several films locally. Most of the films taken by the Department are in the form of brief news depicting some of the places of interest in the State, such as the views of the Kampong Ayer, Kampong Dungun (Ulu Belait), Kuala Belai, etc. There are also films which were taken during the celebrations in the State such as the film of the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations at Kuala Belait, the official opening of the new Automatic Telephone Exchange at Kuala Belait, the Prophet Mohamed's Birthday Celebrations, the ceremony of the funeral of the late Pengiran Maharaja Leila, the Brunei Amateur Athletic Association Sports and the Physical Training Competition.

The Department also took some silent films which show the State's Development Projects, such as Road Building at Jalan Tutong, Mulaut Irrigation Project, and the new Mosque at Brunei Town.

By the end of the year, the Information Service Film Library had in stock over 900 reels of films, comprising about 290 reels of 35 MM films, and over 600 reels of 16 MM films.

The Department still continued to loan its films to the local theatres and the Police Department.

The Department continued to loan public address loud speaking units to the Malay Schools Parents Day, Sports and other local celebrations.

During the year, approximately 74,000 persons attended the free cinema shows given by the Department. The record for any one performance was at Limbang, Sarawak, where about 6,000 people of various nationalities attended.

Information Office Library:

A part-time librarian was appointed with effect from 1st July. Although at present there are only some 750 books in the library, it is hoped to enlarge this number in the near future. At present the library is a member of the Companion Book Club and the Reprint Society. It is intended that membership will be increased to more Book Clubs in the near future. Subscribers to the Library at present amount to 53, comprising 23 Malays (mostly students) 16 Chinese, 11 Europeans, 2 Philipinos and one Indian.

Cinema and Projection Facilities:

There are 5 permanent Cinemas in the State which give daily performances with a total of about 778,500 attendance annually.

There are two cinemas in Brunei Town (Boon Pang and Hassanal-Bulkiah); two in Seria (Marina and Roxana — the latter is owned by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited); and one in Kuala Belait (Capitol).

CHAPTER XIII

STORES AND SUPPLIES

THIS is the first occasion upon which a report for this Department has appeared under its own title. Previous reports were included under the Heading "Public Utilities and Public Works". This step has been taken because of the growing size of the Stores and Supplies Department, and because of the increased, and increasing, scope of its activities.

FUNCTION

The Department is responsible for:—

(1) Purchasing and maintenance of adequate stocks of civil engineering materials required by the Public Works Department.

(2) Purchasing and maintenance of adequate stocks of spares for vehicles, earthmoving equipment, and plant used by the Government in its extensive Development Schemes.

(3) Maintenance of a stock pile of rice to ensure the availability of supplies during an emergency.

(4) The purchase of local grown padi surplus to the growers personal requirements. This padi is milled and sold locally at a price lower than that of the Siamese rice purchased for the stockpile.

ACTIVITIES

1957 was a year of expansion and as the following Statistics show, a considerable volume of stores and materials were dealt with.

State Unallocated Stores Account 1957

<i>Value of Receipts</i>	<i>Value of Issues</i>	<i>Total Value of Transactions</i>
\$2,469,088.00	\$2,312,348.00	\$4,781,437.00

<i>Increase in Stock Holdings 1957</i>	<i>Crown Agents Indents Placed</i>	<i>Number of items</i>
\$156,740.00	25	450
<i>Local Indents placed</i>	<i>Number of items</i>	
250	780	

Items purchased for this account included

Cement	...	...	...	...	...	8,000 Metric Tons
Asphalt and Bitumen Emulsion	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 Long Tons
Lime Stone Dust	...	...	...	...	...	600 Long Tons
Prefabricated Buildings, 23' and 30' wide						18,000 feet
Galvanised Pipes, various sizes	...	...	...	...	...	187,000 feet
Wood Preservatives	...	...	...	...	...	11,000 gallons
Paint, all types	...	...	...	...	...	15,000 gallons
Tyres, all types	...	...	...	...	...	700

RICE STOCKPILE

Siam Rice

<i>Import</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Value</i>
4,500,000 lbs	\$990,000	4,100,000 lbs	\$900,000	4,000,000 lbs	\$90,000

Local Padi

<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Milled</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Value</i>
1,200,000 lbs	\$190,000	900,000 lbs	3,150,000 lbs	\$472,500

Local Rice

<i>Received (from Local Padi milled)</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Value</i>
620,000 lbs	\$111,600	557,000 lbs	\$100,250	63,500 lbs	\$11,500

NOTE

Stocks of Rice and Padi held by the Government are sufficient to last from four to six months in the case of an emergency.

Stock Siam Rice	...	...	...	400,000 lbs.
Stock Padi-Rice at 60 per cent conversion	...	...	...	1,890,000 lbs.
Stock Local Rice	...	...	...	63,500 lbs.
TOTAL Stocks of Rice, allowing for Padi conversion, — held at 31.12.57				<u>2,353,500 lbs.</u>

STAFF

His Highness the Sultan, on the occasion of his birthday on the 23rd September 1957, was graciously pleased to bestow upon Inche Hanafiah bin Abdullah, Accountant, the Brunei Long Service Medal.

The post of Controller of Government Stores and States Supplies Officer was vacant from October 1956 until June 1957, when it was filled by the arrival of Mr. G. C. G. Prindable, formerly an officer of the Colonial Service, who had retired from the service of the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

Staffing, generally, remains unsatisfactory, due to the low educational standard of locally born staff, and the difficulty of providing accommodation for staff recruited outside the State. The position will gradually improve as better qualified candidates emerge from the new Schools, but it is foreseen that some years will pass before the effect of the higher education now available will have much effect.

GENERAL

At present, control and supervision is difficult because the various godowns and depots are spread over a wide area in Brunei Town. In addition, space is cramped in the Workshop Store, and, in turn, the space occupied by the Workshop Store is urgently needed to enable extension of the machine shop.

Stocks of padi are held in temporary godowns erected on leased land. Taking all these factors into consideration, it has been decided that the time is now ripe for the installation of a centralised Stores depot. Negotiations for the acquisition of a suitable site are proceeding, and funds to enable a start to be made next year will be provided in the 1958 Estimates.

The quality of the rice produced by local mills from local padi is not high, and at present there is a marked preference for Siam rice. However, it is certain that a much better product than hitherto can be obtained with better Milling, and to this end it is intended to purchase and install a Rice Mill to be operated by this Department. Funds will be made available in the 1958 Estimates.

PART III

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

BRUNEI is a State on the North-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 22'$ east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, that an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang river splits the State into separate parts. It comprises of an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or to give its honorific Arabic title, *Daru'l Salam* (Abode of Peace) is situated on the Brunei River, about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 759 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1947 it had a population of 10,620. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on *nibong* piles on mud flats on the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on a quite remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land. The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's sea-board with a population about 5,000. In the Seria area, which is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, the population is approximately 12,000. At Kuala Belait with municipal services, piped water supply, electric

light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinemas and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

Climate:

The climate is tropical and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90° F; the usual daily range is between 76° and 86°F.

The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the Northeast monsoon.

Local standard time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich time (meridian 120° E.). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly 115° E. there is a short of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

THE native name for the island of Borneo has always been *Pulau Kalimantan*, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei as well as the whole island, the name of "Borneo". Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Brunei, Brunnai, Brune, Borneo, Borney, Bornei, Borne and Burni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised — "Brunei" and "Borneo". As recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to "Borneo Proper". The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain reference to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar reference to a state of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bolkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a gantang of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers intermarried with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition is the origin of the Kedayans whom custom associates with the main bodyguard of the Sultan and who introduced in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish should he die at sea to be buried at the nearest site, the finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei, Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambagan and Palawan.

It was probably during the lifetime of Sultan Bolkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eyewitness account in which he bore evidence as to the splendour of the Court and the size of the town of Brunei, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese

colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which according to tradition provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of State, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records a force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohamedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the flowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and a Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain, too, having possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and Dutch in turn made sporadic appearance.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline and the outlying territories gradually fall away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the Southwest, South and East of Borneo rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the Kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Raja Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening

of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by the Agreement in 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relation of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of consular courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.†

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident, and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenue increased and Brunei became prosperous.

Period of Japanese Occupation:

In the early morning of 16th December, 1941 the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oil fields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town

†The treaties and agreements relating to events described in this and the preceding paragraph were published as appendices to the Annual Report for 1946.

was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asian Co-Prosperity policy, but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashing had to be attended and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade, of course, came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food, in case the European war disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only a trickle of food was able to enter the country owing to Japanese shipping losses. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food, but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in, the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces and a serious state of starvation prevailed. Medicines were almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malarial work was done and no maintenance of houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even contemplated.

In 1944 the Allied Air Force began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed by bombing. All the shophouses were destroyed in Kuala Belait and Brunei Town and in the later town the newly completed hospital with X-ray equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was spared but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

Allied Re-Occupation:

On 10th June 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily, having only encountered small activity. The Japanese in the meantime were busily destroying their installations in setting fire to the oilfields at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their forces then moved upcountry and into the interior where many of them met untimely ends at the hands of the Dyaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under the British control and so began the era of reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health and it is no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did thousands of people would soon have perished through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty and the gaps were filled by many well known members of the various communities.

Distribution of supplies was difficult because Japanese had allowed the roads to revert to jungle and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scrapped together from old hulls and Japanese engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bomb-craters filled in and road rehabilitated.

Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order was restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slow and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depot, were prohibitive at first.

On 6th July, 1946, the Government of the country was formally handed over to the Civil Authorities.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION

BRUNEI is a sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-eighth of his line, His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, K.C.M.G., was born on 23rd September, 1916, and succeeded to the throne, on the death of his elder brother, on the 6th June, 1950.

The Supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The State Council consists of ^{nineteen} twelve members, including the British Resident with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council required for the enactment of legislation and important questions of policy are referred to it. The following is a list of members of the State Council during the year:—

His Highness the Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, D.K., S.P.M.B., G.C.M.G.

The Honourable the British Resident, Mr. J. O. Gilbert, C.M.G.

Duli Pengiran Bendahara Muda Hashim bin Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Duli Pengiran Pemancha Haji Mohamed Alam bin Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E.

Pengiran Haji Mohamed Salleh, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Haji Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E.

The State Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Cousens.

The Deputy Legal Adviser, Mr. D. B. McGilligan.

Mr. R. E. Hales, C.B.E.

Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Omar, M.B.E., B.A.S.

Mr. George Newn Ah Foott, M.S.C.

Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Pemancha Mohamed Salleh, B.A.S.

Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Ahmad, M.B.E., B.A.S.

Pengiran Yusof bin Pengiran Haji Abdulrahim.

Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohamed Daud.

Pehin Jawatan Dalam Haji Mohamed Noor.

Pehin Laksamana A. Haji Mohamed Taha.

Chegu Marsal bin Maun.

Pengiran Ahmad bin Pengiran Anak Haji Mohamed Yassin,
B.A.S.

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906 the Resident's advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town and there are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, in each of which there are Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Sanitary Boards whose members, of all nationalities, are appointed by Government. They are responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and other municipal matters within their respective areas.

Government continues to control the distribution of commodities such as rice and sugar. For this purpose there are Supply Depots in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and prices are strictly controlled.

CHAPTER IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

BOTH English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard. The Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

The *chupak* equal to 1 quart.

The *gantang* equal to 1 gallon.

The *tahil* equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The *kati* (16 tahils) equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The *pikul* (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The *koyan* (40 pikuls) equal to $5,333\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR YEARS 1956 AND 1957

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
001	Live animals, chiefly for food ...	Hds.	50,683	1,781,198	126,464	1,347,388
011	Meat: Fresh, chilled or frozen ...	Lbs.	257,228	379,445	231,784	338,022
012	Meat: Dried, salted or smoked (not canned)...	Lbs.	425,063	866,012	126,823	225,706
013	Meat: Canned and meat preparations, canned and not canned ...	Lbs.	306,636	805,839	205,564	311,931
021	Milk and cream: fresh ...	—	—	—	—	—
022	Milk and cream evaporated, condensed or dried ...	Lbs.	1,413,393	952,381	1,479,455	919,079
023	Butter ...	Lbs.	114,939	236,350	126,306	209,322
024	Cheese ...	Lbs.	33,392	50,209	27,406	43,284
025	Eggs ...	Pcs.	1,486,828	292,362	1,995,114	295,902
026	Natural Honey ...	Lbs.	2,310	2,529	863	1,028
029	Miscellaneous dairy products ...	—	—	476,229	—	114,221
031	Fish: fresh or simply preserved ...	Pkls.	2,347	296,856	5,435	409,932
032	Fish: canned and fish preparations ...	Lbs.	380,526	592,466	408,365	315,145
041	Wheat, unmilled ...	Pkls.	—	—	—	2,054
042	Rice ...	Pkls.	68,460	1,785,693	83,585	2,169,406
043	Barley, unmilled ...	Pkls.	—	—	—	870
044	Maize (corn), unmilled ...	Pkls.	—	262,513	88,574	201,188
045	Cereals, unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley and mate ...	Pkls.	—	—	—	—
046	Wheat flour ...	Lbs.	1,376,631	342,565	1,937,554	314,460
047	Cereals, milled, except wheat flour ...	Lbs.	—	3,401	—	—
048	Cereals preparations ...	Pkls.	—	868,351	—	800,092

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
051	Fruits, nuts, fresh (not including oil nuts)	Pkls.	—	623,848	—	484,544
053	Fruits, preserved and preparations	Lbs.	—	374,356	—	450,065
054	Fresh and dry vegetables, roots and tubers, not including artificially dehydrated	Pkls.	—	717,701	—	692,175
055	Vegetable preserved and preparations	Lbs.	—	191,992	—	386,228
061	Sugar	Lbs.	5,439,960	955,919	5,295,726	1,289,676
062	Sugar preparations	Lbs.	—	597,749	—	317,638
071	Coffee	Lbs.	305,783	334,043	364,061	361,658
072	Cocoa	Lbs.	3,501	8,573	1,409	2,948
073	Chocolate preparations	Lbs.	—	403,908	—	121,154
074	Tea and Mate	Lbs.	49,450	205,600	64,896	188,837
075	Spices	Lbs.	—	90,970	—	92,160
081	Feeding stuff for animals, not including unmilled cereals	Pkls.	—	339,578	—	188,175
091	Miscellaneous food preparations	Lbs.	—	394,441	50,793	131,298
099	Miscellaneous food preparations, n.e.s.	Lbs.	—	944,175	81,516	1,247,409
111	Water and other non-alcoholic beverages	Glns.	—	191,821	—	376,421
112	Alcoholic beverages	Glns.	246,780	1,889,143	198,960	1,269,236
121	Tobacco: unmanufactured (Native)	Lbs.	30,109	203,507	23,487	130,369
122	Tobacco: manufactured	Lbs.	340,973	2,066,412	382,791	3,173,701
211	Hides and skins (except fur undressed)	Pkls.	—	—	—	97
212	Fur skins, undressed	Pkls.	—	—	—	—
221	Oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels	Pkls.	—	45,239	—	130,477
231	Crude rubber, including synthetic	Lbs.	—	—	—	—
241	Fuelwood and charcoal	Tons	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
242	Wood in the round	Tons	1,219	19,096	418	11,444
243	Wood shaped or simply worked	Tons	15,104	1,350,981	3,988	461,998
244	Cork, raw	—	—	—	—	—
251	Pulp and waste papers	—	—	—	—	—
251	Silk	—	—	—	—	—
261	Wool and other animal hair	—	—	—	—	—
262	Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
263	Jute	—	—	159	—	97,325
264	Vegetable fibres, except cotton and jute	—	—	295,297	—	2,177
265	Synthetic fibres	—	—	2,365	—	—
266	Waste materials from textile fabric	—	—	10,920	—	—
267	Fertilizers, crude	—	—	25,198	—	56,011
271	Crude mineral, excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones	Lbs.	7,840	1,092	—	15,392
272	Iron ore	—	—	42,083	—	880,105
281	Iron and steel scrap	—	—	—	—	—
282	Ores from non-ferrous base metals concentrates	—	—	—	—	143
283	Non-ferrous metal scrap	Tons	—	—	—	—
284	Silver and platinum ores	—	—	—	—	—
285	Crude animal materials, inedible, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—
291	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—
292	Coal, coke and briquettes	—	—	—	—	—
311	Petroleum crude and partly refined	—	—	—	—	—
312	Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—
313	Gas: natural and manufactured	Glns. cu. ft.	1,953,124	2,508,951	2,678,047	3,507,348
314			—	17,116	—	23,823

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
315	Electric energy ...	—	—	—	—	—
411	Animal oils and fats ...	—	—	—	—	—
412	Vegetable oils ...	Pkls.	—	889,417	—	476,574
413	Oils and fats processed, and waxes of animal, vegetable origin ...	Pkls.	—	764	—	—
511	Inorganic chemicals ...	Lbs.	—	255,766	—	382,771
512	Organic chemicals ...	Gins.	—	412,054	—	192,001
521	Mineral tar and crude chemicals ...	—	—	—	—	—
531	Coal tar dyes ...	—	—	75,825	—	—
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts and synthetic and tanning materials ...	—	—	—	—	—
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials ...	Gins.	—	893,556	—	1,194,617
541	Medical and pharmaceutical products ...	—	—	564,107	—	704,010
551	Essential oils and perfumery ...	—	—	26,679	—	68,122
552	Perfumery, cosmetic, soap, cleansing and polishing preparations ...	—	—	420,739	—	425,646
561	Fertilizers, manufactured ...	—	—	1,393	—	3,516
591	Explosives ...	—	—	315,778	—	133,469
599	Miscellaneous chemical materials and products ...	—	—	1,125,454	—	1,960,186
611	Leather ...	Pkls.	—	27,159	—	6,195
612	Manufactured of leather, n.e.s. ...	Pkls.	—	—	—	78,785
613	Furs, dressed or dressed-and-dyed ...	—	—	—	—	—
621	Rubber fabricated materials ...	—	—	445,212	47,079	263,943
629	Rubber manufactured articles, n.e.s. ...	—	—	521,987	6,734	433,632
631	Veneers, plywood and board, etc. ...	—	—	58,489	—	56,110

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
632	Wood manufactured, n.e.s.	—	—	46,422	—	51,217
633	Cork manufactured	—	—	1,420	—	378
641	Paper and paperboard	—	—	704,861	—	668,132
642	Articles made of pulp, paper and boards	—	—	482,077	—	355,626
651	Textile yarn and thread	—	—	54,377	—	160,342
652	Cotton fabrics of standard type	—	—	993,558	1,202,104	718,757
653	Textile fabrics of standard type, other than cotton fabrics	Yds.	1,166,243			
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings and other smallwares	Yds.	259,382	340,732	337,820	223,471
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	—	—	80,648	—	3,542
656	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textiles materials, n.e.s.	—	—	355,751	—	382,682
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	—	—	675,184	—	409,088
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials, except glass and clay materials	—	—	37,731	—	103,734
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	Tons	54,346	2,296,528	22,873	2,207,864
663	Mineral manufactures including, n.e.s. not including clay and glass	—	—	599,625	—	702,228
664	Glass	—	—	206,663	—	139,585
665	Glassware	—	—	177,682	—	209,593
666	Pottery	—	—	269,471	—	148,753
671	Silver and platinum group metals	—	—	130,547	—	189,146
				850		10,970

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
672	Precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, unworked and worked	—	—	437	—	—
673	Jewellery, goldsmiths', silversmiths' ware	—	—	445,569	—	272,799
681	Iron and steel	—	—	16,196,185	—	7,772,868
682	Copper	—	—	16,536	—	18,801
683	Nickel	—	—	—	—	—
684	Aluminium	—	—	21,171	—	67,698
685	Lead	—	—	982	—	1,565
686	Zinc	—	—	259,800	—	260,621
687	Tin	—	—	—	—	2,251
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy	—	—	—	—	—
691	Ordnance	—	—	8,780	—	23,385
699	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	—	—	3,928,641	—	4,179,309
711	Power generating (except electrical machinery)	—	—	390,684	—	661,123
712	Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	1,091,142	—	39,823
713	Tractors other than steam	—	—	883,982	—	2,235,636
714	Office machinery	Pcs.	—	78,638	1,771	119,315
715	Metal working machinery	—	—	—	—	52,124
716	Mining, construction, industrial machinery	Pcs.	—	12,419,687	1,560	11,551,357
721	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	—	2,639,098	—	3,960,061
731	Railway vehicles	—	—	2,625	—	3,432
732	Road motor vehicles	Pcs.	—	6,725,363	491	5,318,549
733	Road vehicles other than motor vehicles	Pcs.	—	582,802	70,359	717,278
734	Aircraft	—	—	473,890	—	368,465

APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1956		1957	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
735	Ships and boats	Pcs.	—	629,021	52	530,271
811	Prefabricated buildings and their assembled parts	—	—	757,471	—	654,388
812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	—	—	140,620	—	362,056
821	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	393,553	11,412	429,467
831	Travel goods and handbags, etc.	Pcs.	—	10,668	—	12,368
841	Clothing except fur clothing	—	—	477,927	—	643,709
842	Fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—
851	Footwear	—	145,973	537,070	189,369	452,133
861	Scientific, medical, optical instruments	Pcs.	—	125,938	—	84,041
862	Photographic and cinematographic supplies	—	—	140,997	—	163,165
863	Exposed cinematographic films	Reels	13,139	13,100,250	11,752	16,691,830
864	Watches and clocks	—	—	665,202	—	151,970
891	Musical instruments and phonographs and phonograph records	—	—	121,513	—	113,143
892	Printed matter	—	—	218,494	—	107,401
899	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	—	3,584,287	—	—
911	Postal packages	—	—	—	—	1,000,532
921	Live animal other than for food	—	—	510	—	1,200
931	Returned goods and special transactions	—	—	279,073	—	378,847
	Notes	—	—	8,729,000	—	10,689,000
	Coins	—	—	71,000	—	149,700
	Gold	Tahils	460	73,463	300	48,134
	Re-exports			114,083,317		107,463,542
				5,139,171		5,548,704

APPENDIX "B"
TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR YEARS 1956 AND 1957

<i>Heading</i>			1956		1957	
			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
		<i>Unit</i>		\$		\$
1.	Crude Oil	...	...	...	...	...
		Long Tons	5,526,504	309,308,981	5,371,788	313,737,265
2.	Firewood, mangrove	...	3,186	70,890	1,239	20,665
3.	Jelutong, Rubber	...	10,815	308,411	2,637	243,359
4.	Natural gas	...	3,244,971	694,780	2,544,529	636,132
		1000 cu. ft.	3,066,684	3,877,662	2,581,690	2,180,496
5.	Plantation Rubber	...	—	—	466.70	67,552
6.	Pepper, white	...	—	—	585	20,490
7.	Hides and skins	...	—	—		
		Pkls.		314,260,724		316,905,959

APPENDIX "C"

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS

<i>Arat</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Ayer</i>	Water.
<i>Atap</i>	Roofing material made from palm leaves.
<i>Besar</i>	Large.
<i>Bantong Bantong</i>	A kind of grass.
<i>Daru'l Salam</i>	Abode of peace.
<i>Engkatek</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Getah</i>	Rubber, latex.
<i>Gelageh Tikus</i>	Long grass.
<i>Inche</i>	Mister.
<i>Jalan</i>	Road.
<i>Jelutong</i>	The latex is the principal ingredient in chewing gum.
<i>Kampung Ayer</i>	Water village.
<i>Kerangas</i>	Heath Forest.
<i>Kajang</i>	Matting made from leaves used as walling or roofing material.
<i>Kapor Paya</i>	Wet lime.
<i>Kathi</i>	A registrar of Moslem marriages and divorces.
<i>Lantik</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Langsat puteh</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Langsat Kuning</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Naga</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Nalong</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Padang</i>	Field.
<i>Puteh</i>	White.
<i>Radin Pasir</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Sepilai Kechil</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Samsu</i>	Arrack.
<i>Seringawan</i>	(Shorea Albida) A heavy red meranti.
<i>Sungai</i>	Stream.
<i>Sa'pencharian</i>	Property earned together as husband and wife.
<i>Serangs</i>	Bosun.
<i>Undus</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Ulu</i>	Upper reaches of a river.

APPENDIX "D"

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATION IN BRUNEI STATE 1957

<i>Month</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Birau</i>	<i>Average</i>
January	16.01	11.86	16.19	15.41	14.87
February	6.71	4.63	6.85	5.05	5.81
March	4.37	5.28	5.51	0.65	3.95
April	3.91	8.71	3.25	2.84	4.68
May	9.63	12.48	9.74	13.42	11.32
June	8.87	8.37	12.60	9.51	9.84
July	9.69	7.22	10.53	7.81	8.81
August	6.20	2.72	7.97	5.30	5.55
September	11.90	9.12	12.39	8.13	10.38
October	13.41	10.08	10.88	5.35	9.93
November	4.71	4.67	8.18	3.80	5.34
December	10.82	19.83	9.73	6.85	11.81
Total	106.23	104.97	113.82	84.12	
Average	8.85	8.75	9.49	7.01	
General Average rainfall					8.52

PREVIOUS RECORDS (ANNUAL TOTAL) COMPARED WITH 1957

<i>Station</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Brunei Town	91.49	124.35	104.40	84.28	109.53	115.03	141.73	106.23
Kuala Belait	—	122.16	129.11	114.18	136.20	132.52	132.66	104.97
Kilanas	104.57	107.30	113.11	97.63	110.22	126.72	122.49	113.82
Birau	77.52	110.22	122.93	70.30	84.99	93.10	120.90	84.12

APPENDIX "E"
BUFFALOES, CATTLE, GOATS, AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED 1957

District	Livestock	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
BRUNEI	Kerbau	91	83	116	98	115	111	120	97	95	104	95	129	1,254
	Cattle	3	—	7	—	4	1	—	8	2	4	3	6	38
	Goats	8	12	2	—	2	1	2	2	—	3	1	6	39
	Pigs	157	302	226	263	250	253	276	267	275	240	248	287	3,044
KUALA BELAIT	Kerbau	76	70	81	69	75	51	71	74	71	73	70	76	857
	Cattle	5	5	18	9	—	5	3	5	13	6	8	6	83
	Goats	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	17	45
	Pigs	429	378	482	479	506	470	487	496	497	496	420	434	5,574
TUTONG	Kerbau	12	9	17	10	6	12	14	—	11	8	15	17	131
	Cattle	2	1	4	1	3	2	5	—	4	2	1	—	25
	Goats	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
	Pigs	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	6	15
TEMBURONG	Kerbau	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	2	2	3	2	3	26
	Cattle	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	8
	Goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	9	9	5	11	10	11	11	10	13	6	7	12	114

APPENDIX "F"
AREA IN acres OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER 1957

District	Name of Reserve	Finally Constituted Reserves			Proposed Reserves Preliminarily	Number of Notification
		Area on 1.1.57	Added during 1957	Excluded during 1957	Area on 31.12.57	
Belaït	Labi Hills	263,000	—	—	263,000	—
Belaït	Anduki	2,264	—	—	2,264	—
Belaït	Bedas	65	—	—	65	—
Belaït	Forest Nursery	27	—	—	27	—
Belaït and Tutong	Andulau	30,690	—	—	30,690	—
Tutong	Ladan Hills	84,000	—	—	84,000	—
Brunei	Berakas	560	860	560	860	161/1957
Temburong	Batu Apoi	188,500	—	—	188,500	—
Temburong	Selirong	6,175	—	—	6,175	—
Temburong	Labu	22,200	—	—	22,200	—
Temburong	Peradayan	2,650	—	—	2,650	—
		600,131	860	560	600,431	—

APPENDIX "G"

OUTTURN OF *solid cubic feet* ON TIMBER AND FUEL UNDER LICENCES AND PERMIT DURING 1957

Forests	Heavy Hardwood		Other Timber		Total Timber		Poles		Firewood		Charcoal	Boats
	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Mangrove	Other	Mangrove	Other		
A. Forests	16,258	3,217	304,116	37,061	320,374	40,278	17,962	459	7,200	—	38,863	—
Reserves												
B. Other Forests	1,464	25,977	470,466	59,838	471,930	85,722	24,096	3,767	41,114	4,024	—	—
								4,484 (BSP)				
Total	17,722	29,194	774,582	96,899	792,304	126,000	42,058	8,710	113,114	4,024	38,863	

APPENDIX "H"

OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE UNDER LICENCES DURING 1957

Forests	Gatch Jelutong		Nibong		Rattans	
	Pks.	\$	Sp:	Rds:	\$	Pks.
A. Forests	619.03	6,086.80	—	—	—	—
Reserves						
B. Other Forests	2,403.92	26,628.65	87,800	160	708.80	486.76
Total	3,022.95	32,715.45	87,800	160	708.80	486.76
						269.68
						269.68

APPENDIX "I"

STATEMENT OF REVENUE WHOLE STATE (BY DISTRICTS)

<i>District</i>	<i>Timber and Poles</i>	<i>Firewood and Charcoal</i>	<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>	<i>Other Source</i>	<i>Compensation and fines</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei	4,475.35	4,137.76	3,268.96	60.00	—	11,942.07
Tutong	18,530.37	619.90	1,488.22	250.50	—	20,888.99
Belait	64,285.98	118.71	26,258.01	457.00	—	91,119.70
Temburong	773.16	167.00	2.00	54.00	—	996.16
	88,064.86	5,043.37	31,017.19	821.50		124,946.92

APPENDIX "J"

EXPENDITURE OF WHOLE STATE, 1957

<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Annually Recurrent</i>	<i>Special Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
\$131,170.00	\$26,154.00	\$11,709.00	\$169,033.00

APPENDIX "K"
STATEMENT IN MILES OF DEMARCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES

<i>Forest Reserve</i>	<i>Length of Boundary (miles)</i>			<i>Upkept during 1957</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Rentis</i>	<i>Other Demarcated Boundary</i>	<i>Un- demarcated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rentis</i>	<i>Other Demarcated Boundary</i>	
Labi Hills	16½	50½	58½	126			
Badas	2	—	—	2			
Anduki	6½	6½	2½	15½			
Andulau	37	—	—	37	4		
Ladan Hills	36	—	40	76	18		By forest labourers in July
Batu Apoi	3	—	91	94			
Selirong	—	14	—	14			
Berakas	4½	—	—	4½			
Forest Nursery	1	—	—	1			
Labu	8	—	25	33	8		By forest labourers in August
Peradayan	3½	—	3½	8½			
Total	118½	71	180½	411	30		

APPENDIX "L"

CRIME STATISTICS — 1957

Seizable Offences — Penal Code

True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Housebreaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Thefts	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Criminal Trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Undetected	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Non-Seizable Offences — Penal Code

True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Assaults	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Referred to Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Seizable Offences — Other Law

True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
Opium Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Minor Offences Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Gambling offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Arms and Explosives Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aliens Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Immigration Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Non-Seizable Offences — Other Law

True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Minor Offences Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Referred to Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Traffic Offences

True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	1396
Road Traffic Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1261
Minor Offences Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1096
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

APPENDIX "M"

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN THE BRUNEL, MUARA, TUTONG AND
TEMBURONG DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1957

- 40 blocks of various types of quarters at Tongkadeh totalling 78 quarters.
- 4 blocks of S.O.'s quarters at the Airfield by Pass.
- 1 block of 6 Senior Service Flats.
Air Terminal Building.
S.M.J.A. Girls School.
Extension to the S.M.J.A. Boys' School.
Completion of all Secondary Malay Schools, and quarters in the Tutong and Temburong Districts.
Buildings and tanks at the Animal Breeding Station, Jerudong.
Forest Checking Station at Labu.
Extension to R.B.Y.C.
Extension to D.P.B.'s Quarters.
Extension to D.P.P.'s Quarters.
Extension to P.W.D. Workshops.
Extension to Soil Laboratory.
- 1 block of 12 Door Barracks at P.W.D. Compound.
- 1 block of 8 Door Barracks at Mile 3, Tutong Road.
- 1 block of Garage and Servants' Quarters — S.S. Flats.
Fountain at the Istana Darul Hana.
Extension to Government Offices, Tutong.
Market at Tutong.
Public Reading Room, Tutong.
Public Lavatories, Tutong.
V.H.F. Wireless Station, Tutong.
- 1 block of 6 Door Barracks, Jerudong.
Canteen and Stationery Store, Government Offices, BT.
Jetty and catwalk, Kampong Massin.
One room for the Workshop Sports Club, Tasek.
Vehicle Inspection Shop.
- 1 Boat Shed for Survey Department.
- 1 block of 20 Door Temporary Barracks.
- 1 block of 18 Door Temporary Barracks.
- 1 block of Senior Officers Temporary Quarters.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE END OF 1957

- 2 blocks of Quarters at Mulaut.
- 8 blocks of S.O.'s Quarters at the Airfield by Pass.
Building at the Berakas Depot.
Market, Tasek.
One block of 4 Door Barracks, Tutong.
One S.O.'s Quarters, Tutong.
Dispensary, Tutong.
- 1 block of 2 Class F Quarters, Tutong.
- 1 Customs Station and Wharf, Kuala Labu.
Extension to Leila Menchanai School, Kampong Ayer.
Extension to Hospital, Bangar.
- 1 block of S.O.'s Quarters, Residency Road, Brunei.
- 1 block of Garage for the Customs Building.
Garage at the Residency.
Guard House, Muara Lodge.

APPENDIX "N"

LIST OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN THE BELAIT DISTRICT DURING
THE YEAR 1957*Kuala Belait:*

Istana for H.H. The Sultan.
Reinforce concrete two storey market.
Telephone Exchange.
Post Office (supervised by Architect).
One block of Senior Officers Flats (supervised by Architects).
Extension to Hospital (supervised by Architects).
Third Floor to Malay Schools.
Slaughter Houses.
Municipal Office.
Garage for P.W.D. Workshop.
New Office for P.W.D. Workshop.
Amenity Block P.W.D. Workshop.
Office and Store for Water Works.
Public Latrines.
Agricultural Office and Potting Shed.
Vehicle Inspection Depot.
One Senior Officers Quarters.
Two Class C Quarters.
Two blocks of 2 Class F Quarters.
Three block of 10 Door Barracks.

Seria:

Extension to Government Offices.
Police Canteen.
Old Persons Home.
Extension to Market.
Third Floor to Malay School.
Police Garages.
Anduki Police Post (Built by BSP Co).
Public Latrines.

Sungei Laing:

One Malay School.
Two Block of 2 Class F Quarters.

APPENDIX "O"

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1st January, 1957 — 31st December, 1957

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Collections	... \$639,897.57	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$477,254.63
		Excess revenue over expenditure	162,642.94
	<u>\$639,897.57</u>		<u>\$639,897.57</u>

HIRE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Collections	... \$ 23,762.95	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$ 8,258.77
		Excess revenue over expenditure	15,504.18
	<u>\$ 23,762.95</u>		<u>\$ 23,762.95</u>

SALE OF APPLIANCES ON HIRE PURCHASES

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Profits on Hire Purchase Sales	... \$ 12,520.60	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$ 1,659.99
Interest recovered on Hire Purchase Sales	2,021.01	Excess revenue over expenditure	12,881.62
	<u>\$ 14,541.61</u>		<u>\$ 14,541.61</u>

APPENDIX "P"

PROFIT AND LOSS

CREDITOR	DEBTOR
<i>Electricity Supply</i>	<i>Electricity Supply</i>
Excess revenue over expenditure ...	Interest on Capital \$2,221,652.50 @ 3% ...
<i>Hire of Electrical Appliances</i>	Redemption Fund contribution on Plant \$2,221,652.50 @ 5% ...
Excess revenue over expenditure ...	<i>Hire of Electricity Appliances</i>
<i>Sales of Appliances on Hire Purchase</i>	Interest on Capital \$159,029.75 @ 3% ...
Excess revenue over expenditure ...	Redemption Fund contribution on Appliances \$159,029.75 @ 20% ...
Interest on Redemption Fund \$246,340.22 @ 3% ...	7,390.21
Loss 1957 ...	15,090.10
<u>\$213,509.05</u>	<u>\$213,509.05</u>

APPENDIX "Q"

BRUNEI

BRITISH RESIDENTS

	1906/May	1907	—	M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/Dec.	1907	—	H. Chevallier
Jan.	1908/April	1908	—	M. S. H. McArthur
April	1908/Sept.	1909	—	J. F. Owen
Sept.	1909/Nov.	1909	—	B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Nov.	1909/Nov.	1913	—	H. Chevallier
Nov.	1913/Dec.	1914	—	F. W. Douglas
Jan.	1915/May	1916	—	E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/Mar.	1921	—	G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/Mar.	1923	—	L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/Feb.	1926	—	E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/Mar.	1927	—	O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/May	1928	—	E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/Jan.	1929	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/Aug.	1929	—	R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/Sept.	1931	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/Oct.	1934	—	T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/Jan.	1937	—	R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/Dec.	1939	—	J. Graham Black
Jan.	1940/Dec.	1941	—	E. E. Pengilly
July	1946/Jan.	1948	—	W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/Aug.	1948	—	L. H. N. Davis
Aug.	1948/June	1951	—	E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/June	1953	—	J. C. H. Barcroft
June	1953/July	1954	—	J. O. Gilbert
July	1954/Oct.	1954	—	D. H. Trumble
Oct.	1954/June	1956	—	J. O. Gilbert
June	1956/Dec.	1956	—	D. C. White
Dec.	1956/		—	J. O. Gilbert

APPENDIX "Q"—(Contd.)

ASSISTANT RESIDENTS

May	1905/May	1907	—	F. A. S. McClelland
May	1907/June	1908	—	J. C. Sugars
June	1908/Feb.	1910	—	B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/May	1911	—	W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/Jan.	1913	—	E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/1914		—	W. H. Lee-Warner
	1914/1930		—	<i>Abolished</i>
Jan.	1931/Sept.	1931	—	T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/Sept.	1933	—	R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/April	1935	—	A. Glencross
April	1935/Mar.	1936	—	D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/May	1938	—	H. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/April	1940	—	E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/Dec.	1941	—	R. N. Turner
July	1946/Jan.	1947	—	C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/Dec.	1947	—	N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/Mar.	1949	—	D. C. I. Wernham
Mar.	1949/Oct.	1949	—	I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1949/June	1950	—	I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/Mar.	1951	—	R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1950/Oct.	1951	—	P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/Nov.	1953	—	G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/April	1952	—	R. G. Keech (Brunei)
April	1952/April	1953	—	M. M. McSporran (Brunei)
Nov.	1953/Feb.	1954	—	H. P. K. Jacks (Kuala Belait)
April	1953/Oct.	1954	—	J. T. Weekes (Brunei)
Feb.	1954/July	1956	—	P. A. Coates (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1954/Jan.	1956	—	R. H. Morris (Brunei)
July	1956/		—	G. Lloyd-Thomas (Kuala Belait)
Jan.	1956/		—	D. L. Bruen (Brunei)

NOTE:— The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields, Kuala Belait. The appointment of Assistant Resident, Brunei was created in October 1949.

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